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TERMS.

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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CRIEF REPORTER. MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

Mr. MAYES. I am not unaware of the fact clined, that in any remarks I may submit, I should be as brief as the nature of the case and the cir-

culty in arranging and framing such a constitution as would accord with the notions and opinions of the people as expressed in the late.

gust election. I thought indeed, and still entertain the same opinion, that all the important
amendments desired by the people to the organic
law had been so deliberately discussed by the
people, and so clearly understood by their representatives, that we would have but little to do
here other than to meet together and to throw
into proper form the amendments desired to be
made in the constitution by those over whom it
is to have a mighty influence either for weal or
Constitutions of the thirty states, forming this made in the constitution by those over whom it is to have a mighty influence either for weal or for woe. I know of buttwo great and important questions discussed during the last summer, in reference to such amendments as should be made in the constitution. Those questions I know were discussed at length in the part of the country in which I live, and from my reading and the ladications as exhibited by the newspapers of the country, they were the two great and important questions operating on the people at the time they called the convention. What were they? One was that the legislature met too frequently, and that out of that arose unnecessary wholly and entirely improper. I will remark here again, that many have professed to come here in opposition to the open clause or specific ameadment, and why? Because they say if the constitution is left in a position to be specifically amended, this question of slavery will agitate and distract the country from year to year. and distract the country from year to year. in the constitution. Hence I regard that we have in our action on that subject been some-

what contradictory to ourselves.

Now 1 think I am right when I say that the people of Kentucky require no such change in the constitution of the state, as the one proposed son. I am not prepared to say that a bare majority of the legislature in all time to come shall ave the right at its will and pleasure to remove from office the judges placed in office, not by the legislature, but by the vote of the people, given at the polls. Gentlemen have told us to beware. to look to our constituents, and I believe if I was to give a vote of that character it would be sent me here. The people desire no such change so far as I am imformed, in the fundamental law, as the one contemplated in the amendment of the able, learned, and experienced gentleman from Nelsou. I am not to be driven from any opinion on this subject, deliberately formed, by the repeated declaration that the people are capable of self government. It seems that when ever gentlemen desire to press a question and to carry it through they get up and admonish us that the people, the sovereign people of this country, are capable of self government. Sir, this is the lesson, I suppose to have been taught us all from infancy up to the present time—that the people of this free, this happy, and this glorious confederacy, are and over have been capa-ble of self government. Why, I have under-stood this to be one of the great and mighty principles for which our fathers in the days of the revolution, the times which tried the souls of men, and for which Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, and all the patriots of that day. contended. All power of right belongs to the people, and should be vested in and confided to them, yet the people themselves, in their funda-mental law, desire such checks and guards as sire such checks and guards as shall protect them against wrong and fraud, come from what source it may. This I understand to be the wish and desire of the people. Yet you tell me that you give to the people the right to self-respect would, as I conceive, receive office elect a judge, and at the same time you say that a bare majority of the legislature, without cause, unless it be some political cause, shall have a to remove the very judge from office ad by the people. I understand that it is elected by the people. I understand that it is contemplated, and I believe it will be done, that the State of Kentucky shall be laid out into four districts, in each of which the people there residing shall select one judge. I understand, also, that it is more than likely that the conveninto twelve, or more or less, circuits, and that the people of each circuit shall have the power restored to them to determine who shall be indge and adopted in it. This, I conceive to be the right shirt, which the people intended should operate tion will determine that the state shall be laid out assuming that this change shall be made in the

ture, by a bare majority, tell the people of my A. G. HODGES & CO.

The firm of A. G. HODGES & CO.

A. G. HODGES & CO. ority of us to say that you shall not have the nan you select." This would be the effect of it. man you select." This would be the effect of it.
"You have the right to elect the judge, and a large majority of the district may desire to continue him in office, but a majority of the representatives in the legislature say, you shall not retain him." Why, is it desired that the power of impeaclment and the requirement that two thirds of the legislature shall be necessary to remove a judge from office shall be stricken from the constitution, because it is said the judges, where stitution, because it is said the judges, where two thirds are required to remove them, are irresponsible to the people? Can it be seriousl contended that a judge, elected and holding hi station under the change in the constitution proposed by the committee on the control appeals, will not be responsible to the people? Is not the responsibility seen at once, and will not this responsibility direct the people to remove any difficulty that might exist so far as the amenddifficulty that might exist so far as the amendment of the gentleman from Nelson would be calculated to remove it? Would it not? But if the motion of the gentleman shall be rejected, and the constitution shall require two thirds of the legislature to remove a judge from office, the gentleman tells us he would not give a cent for the constitution. Nay, if you do what the people desired you to do when you were elected—if you say that the power to elect these officers shall be returned to them, the power to select the indeed be returned to them, the power to select the judge that the patience of the committee is well nigh exhausted in the examination and investigation of the important and interesting question presented by the motion of the gentleman from Selson. This fact together with another, the not convene oftener than once in two, three, or feeble state of my health, admonishes me that it is altogether proper even if I was otherwise in give a cent for the constitution. If. again, you give a cent for the constitution. If, again, you leave the proposition in the constitution in relation to slavery as it is, and say you consider the people desire it, still the gentleman says, I would not give a cent for the constitution. Why, these unstance, will permit. | people desire it, still the gentleman's | I had thought indeed when I left my home not give a cent for the constitution. that the convention would have but little diffi-culty in arranging and framing such a constitu-that it is desired by the people should be made

time they called the convention. What were they? One was that the legislature met too frequently, and that out of that arose unnecessary and extravagant expenditures, which it was the great object of the people to curtail. Another great object as I then understood, and still unstand, of the people in calling a convention was that there should be returned to them the power that there should be returned to them the power that there should be returned to them the power that there should be returned to them the power that there should be returned to the executive—that of appointing the officers of the commonwealth. The people claimed the right to appoint these officers themselves directly at the ballot box. The people claimed the right to appoint these pest of all teachers, they have learned that the officers themselves directly at the ballot box. This question of slavery which has been so upon. That is the reason. Why is it that the people desire that this constitution, for the framed into the minds of the people as an important and of which we have been called together, shall question until after it was determined to hold the convention. After that happened the question became an important one, and we have all come here. I doubt not, to express the voice of the people in the way of altering the constitution on this subject. Hence I remark I constitution on this subject. Hence I remark I constitution on this subject. Hence I remark I cousid, apart, most sacredly, for the educat poor as well as the rich. Sir, I know it to be the case, so far as the people I have the honor to ty, a large majority was given in opposition to the tax of two cents for common school purposes. Why was it? Simply because they had n faith in the legislative department of the government, and believed they would divert the tax to another purpose. They approved of the common school system, and saw the necessity of ed and perpetuity of the free instutions country depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people; but say they, "we have no confidence in the representatives of the people." No that they have no confidence in the people; they tell you they have all confidence in the people But they say those men we sometimes elect, are not the people, and do that which the people repud ate and condemn. The experience of every man shows this to be true. We all know it to be Now, the gentleman from Kenton was right; experience teaches us that he was, al though my friend from Henry repudiated it is reference to the democracy, in relation to the principles of party action. The principle of acprinciples of party action. party as well as another when in power. We may try to bear it off. We may felicitate our from office those opposed to that party, but every day's experience proves to us that when one party is in power, those in office, holding differ ent polities, must give way. Give the legisla-ture the power to remove the judges, and I care not whether the whig or democratic party is in power, human nature is the same in both. A judge, in a time of high party excitement, must partment, if they would keep their places. I believe that no gentleman, legally qualified, and having that virtue and integrity so essential to the bench, and possessing one particle of self-respect, if the motion of the gentleman from Nelson succeeds and becomes part and parcel of the constitution, would ever go upon the bench No, sir. No man who respected his own stand ng, who regarded the peace and happiness of he community in which he lived, or the repu himself in a position so unenviable. I take of fice from the hands of the people; the district elects me a judge, and am I to be removed from

I was very much pleased with the gentleman from Henry, and with a good part of his speech but I do think he rather contradicted himself But he is not like an individual who tells you against the constitution. constitutional reform for the sake of constitu ional reform, and if he can better the constitu tion in any one particular, he will go for th spirit, which the people intended should operate upon all of us when they sent us here to frame constitution, in the district in which I live, the people knowing the integrity, the fitness, and virtue of the individual living in that district, select him and say he shall take the scales of justice, and administer the justice of the land in upon that principle of mutual concession so es that district. ential to framing a basis for any government Well, the legislature coming from every coun. I shall be with the gentleman, if any essentia ty in the state meets, and charges are preferred against that judge, or no charge is preferred; if you please be has been a partizan. The legisla. If avored by the people I represent or not. I

office by the vote of a bare majority of their representatives? Whether it be for good causes of

lative department shall be regulated as the people desire; and I will use what little influence I may have to induce others to go with me. I think with the gentleman from Henry, and his very countenance is an index of his honesty on another subject, and that is, that it was made manifest during the discussion of this subject, that the votes in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from Nelson, as indicated in this house, will be few and far between. I think they should be few and far between. I think they should be few and far between, for if we desire to sap, and blast, and ruin the very foundations of the government under which we live, it does seem to me that we could not more effectually do it than by incorporating in the constitution the feature proposed by the gentleman from Meson. It seems the gentleman has lived in different states. Hetells us his has-lived in different s

port the feature which requires that some test of qualification shall be required of those who present themselves for election to the office of judge. The propriety of such a provision has been already adverted to by some gentlemen who have taken part in this discussion; and for myself, sir, I give notice now, that I am in favor of it. I design to go for protecting the people against imposition and fraud. No man should receive the appointment of judge who is not learned in the law, and who is not in all respects properly qualified to discharge the district and the people against imposition and fraud. The first gentleman has advanced as far as words of three syllables; but these gentlemen, if they have not read their political spelling book, have at least read the book of mankind, and they know what it is that the people expect. They know, or onght to know, that overy species of special qualification, and there ought to be some mode of oright to know, that every species of special qualification, and there ought to be some mode of determining this point, beyond the mere prima facie evidence that you have seen him engaged in the practice of the law. It must be evident to gentlemen that it is desirable that the candidate for judgeship should be able to certify the electors of his qualifications. This must trib everylement as qualifications. This must will everyle everylement of the government may not only read it as they run, but understand

tain age fixed at which a man may be elevated to the bench; and another requirement should be a ular thing that he ought not to do, or he him tion I should be in favor of these tests of quali- escape the consequences of their misdeeds reference to the clerks of courts. But when a to every body, they demur to the case set out or station of judge, the mere presentation of a eer- it is not cause for address, but cause for impeach of a candidate for a clerkship. Well, sir, a fact came under my own observation in relation to the conduct of a clerk—it may be an extreme case, but still many such cases have no doubt transpired—which shows most conclusively how far we may be from edicational to the conduct of a clerk—it may be an extreme case, but still many such cases have no doubt transpired—which shows most conclusively how far we may be from edicational transpired and the less, and it the judge had compared to be state, is aminized to be made cause of removal by address.

I acknowledge sir, that this is a very strange reason, and it would be a strange reason to an undisciplined mind; but the greater should always include the less, and it the judge had compared to be made cause of removal by address.

the counties of Tennessee; I sent to the clerk of ment of a civil officer has in this country by different document. That clerk was elected under this system, of which I have spoken, with-

worthy to be entrusted with the important interests which must necessarily be coufided to a sitions that were made by the gentleman from ests which must necessarily be coufided to a judge.

Now I merely desire to state why I object to the principle which is recommended by the gentleman from Melson, and provided such explanations are given by him, as I have no doubt he is fully eapable of giving, and such promises are made by him, as he is fully eapable of complying with; if these explanations and promises are given to myself and the committee, I shall not vote for the legislature. What follows? I desire to have a certain man elected. A member of the legislature from another county, desires to secure the election of a particular individual to a similar office in his county. He says to me you similar office in his county. He says to me you go for my man and I will go for yours. If there is no judge to be appointed in his county there may be some object for which he desires an appropriation of manager. The result is the says to me you more than this discussion, which reasons I will not repeat, because it is not worth while to repeat what has been better said by others. But as no gentleman has turned his attention to the first proposition, I desire to advert to it for a propriation of manager. propriation of money. The result is the same, we enter into an alliance for mutual support and assistance. No sir, it is one of the most corrupt modes by which appointments can be made; one of the very worst systems in my opinion, that could be adopted in any opinion. rupt modes by which appointments can be made; one of the very worst systems in my opinion, that could be adopted in any country. The stream of justice should be kept pure and unadulterated. The people themselves whose interests are so deeply concerned should be the appointing power. They are interested in having the best men that can be selected for judges, and they will take care to select such with the subject under consideration, to which I will for a moment advert. I think we were admonished the other day that at the proper time a motion would be made to strike out of this report the feature which requires that some test of whole of the fifth article of the old constitution,

strike gentlemen as being necessary and proper for the safety of the community, that the people may know into whose hands their interests are to be intrusted.

It well and easily. Now, leave this clause as it stands, without striking out the words referred to, and this question will occur frequently.—

There is a certain class of acts which amount to

Gentlemen agree that there ought to be a cer- malfeasance, others to misfeasance, and others t the bench; and another requirement should be a certain number of years' practice at the bar before he is made eligible. But, gentlemen say the people are capable of self-government, and in consequence of the people being capable of self-government, no qualification is necessary to be fixed for those who are to hold office under appointment by the people. Without the insertion of these provisions, I think gentlemen will find that their constituents will not be satisfied. I told the people in the county where I live that if I should be elected to the convention I should be in favor of these tests of qualification, in reference to the judges, and also in put it in legal phrase, which will be intelligible man presents himself before the people for the the motion for the address, on this ground-that tificate will not be sufficient evidence of his qualification. It is a fact that is well known that there was a time when in Tennessee there was no test, I believe, required on the part

no doubt transpired—which shows most conclusively how far we may be from shielding and protecting the rights of those whom the gentleman so fondly calls the people, if we adopt this constitution, and permit A. B. or C. D. whether ten years of age or older, whether instructed in the duties of the office or not, to be elected clerk. Under such a system the man who can best flatter the people is the man who can best flatter the people is the man who be cleeted without any test or qualification. This will be but opening the door for the demagogue—the man who loves himself better than he loves the dear people.

ways include the less, and if the judge had committed treason, larceny, or arson, or any capital office, and the moral sense of the community was satisfied of his guilt, yet one of your men of tender conscience may say it is not good cause for removal by address. I want to get rid of this objection. Gentlemen can imagine a thousand different cases in which this objection might be raised. If you think proper to give the power of impeachment, put in the necessary words for that purpose and you will have all that I aim at, and that is, when a civil officer of the government has been guilty of such high crimes and misdemeanors as to require impeachment, imcloves the dear people.

I had occasion to call for the record of one of peach him if you think proper, but the impeach the countries of Tennessee; I sent to the cierk of that country for a copy. What think you the clerk did? Instead of sending a copy of the record, he was so well qualified for the high station he occupied, he was so well informed of his duties, lature that his conduct amounts to nonfeasance of the country for a configuration of the country of the co instead of the record he sent an entirely in office, it might be cause for impeachment, ent document. That clerk was elected unprovided sickness or other legitimate reasons for der this system, of which I have spoken, without test of qualification, or fitness for office. And I will tell you how it happened that he was elected. I am but a poor historian, but I will give you an outline of the case. There was a war commencing in Florida; this man started for the war, but he did not get there. The circumstance of his having started, however, gave him so much popularity that they were gave him so may be not proven; but you may resuch been occasioned by sickness or other legitimate reasons for such assence had been occasioned by sickness or physical disability. Retain then the 5th article of the old constitution, and add to it, and every evil or inconvenience that has been predicted will be avoided. ever, gave him so much popularity that they made him clerk. Why, the very rights of the man from Nelson, when he comes to reply to the people themselves depend upon the qualifications of the public officers. The people are capable of judging of the qualification and fitness of candidates for office, when they have the means within their powers but if the proposition of this State, and in the

words proposed to be stricken out.

I am averse to detaining the committee longer, for there are many gentlemen who are desirous of giving their views, and who seem to think our sittings are too brief. My own opiniou is that we would get along faster, if we were to allow

the committees to do more work.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I will state briefly what the views of the committee were. They, in the first place, believed differently from the geutleman from Daviess, that no officer should be removed by address or impeachment upon mere rumor. I understand the gentleman to state that cases might arise, cases of high crimes and misdemeanors, and although the legislature may be satisfied that the crimes were committed, but it is about the crimes were committed.

by the committee that an officer shall be removed for something which is not a fact to be proved by testimony. If this be the intention, let it be done; but if you intend to remove the judge be done; but if you intend to remove the judge upon facts that require the testimony of witnesses, in the name of Heaven go through with the address in the same manner as you would with an impeachment. Give the accused notice in writing of all the facts you intend to prove against him. Let him be heard at the bar by himself or connsel and let him produce witnesses for his defence. Give him the benefit of es for his defence. Give him the benefit of all the means of defence when you propose to remove him by address, the same as you would if the form of proceeding was by impeachment. I desire to ask both the gentlemen from Nelson, one as the mover of the amendment, and the other as chairman of the committee, whether if you retain the fifth article, you intend to grant to the judge under the address all the means of defence that he would be entitled to under impeachment. If you do this, you will have made

a most salutary reform.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I think that I did not misunderstand my honorable friend. The object of impeachment is not only to get clear of the officer, but also to disqualify him for the future from holding office in the community. The committee did not design, in giving the right to the legislature to remove by address, requiring the usual number—two thirds—to lessen the rights of the accused or to enlarge the privileges of the accuser—the commonwealth. That no man should be removed unless there be sufficient proof of the facts alleged against him, nor shall he be removed upon a charge which is but partly proved. If I understand my honorable friend, his objection was, that for any offence which was punishable by impeachment, the triers of that impeachment, when called to exergise their functions under the solomuity of an cise their functions under the solemnity of an oath recently administered, would, like a jury, require proof before they would convict the in-dividual. But he may be gnilty, says the gen-tleman, and there may not be sufficient proof to satisfy a court, or the constituted tribunal, yet satisfy a court, or the constituted trionnal, yet euongh to satisfy the minds of the people, and that you will convict him upon mere rumor propagated by his enemies. That is the gentleman's position if I understand it. The gentleman divides the offences for which officers may be removed into two classes-into such as are mula

debate, yet I must be excused for a single me ment. No man supposes that it was intended that an officer should be tried without an oath the accusation that is made against him. I can not believe that my honorable friend from Nelpetent to discharge the duties of his station, there you want no testimony to prove the fact. It is matter of record. But when you accuse him then it is necessary not only that you give him notice of the necessation, but that the senare shall be sworn as well as the lower house. All but they cannot confuse this house. There is a distinctness of understanding on the part of gen step and say they shall be newly swor them every morning if you wish. That does not touch the point of my argument. This thing of removing men by address is a serious matter, but and shall we not take the trouble to lay down the necessary preliminaries so that it may be done correctly? It is only writing a few line further, and saying at the bottom of a paragraph that each house when sitting and adjudication upon an address shall be sworn, and prescrit the form of oath. I think the propositon made by the gentleman from Nelson (Mr. Hardin, ought to succeed, provided it is particularly parded, and I leave in his able hands the duty

of properly guarding it.

Mr. HARDIN. Were it not that an expectation is entertained in this house that I should sition to the proposition which I made, I would not address the house now or at any other time on this question, because I discover, sir, that I am in what may be called a very small minori ty, and it is somewhat unpleasant to travel in such company. I rise, however, rather for the purpose of disabusing myself from some remarks, though not of a personal character, and not for the pulpose of making a set speech. Before I do that, I will make this preliminary remark, that for five years back I have been exceedingly auxious for the call of a convention. I discovered that great abuses had crept into our government—very great abuses—especially in the appointing power, and that in the language of Jefferson, "power is always stealing away from the many to the few," and that it has been emphatically stealing away from the people of "lost ball." I was ready, for one to stop legisla-ting and cry out "lost ball." One great object that I had in view, in advocating the call of a convention, I felicitate invself will be fully at tained, and that is that the appointing powe will be restored to the people where it originally and of right belongs. When I attain that, and of right belongs. When I attain that, will vote for almost any thing that this house may be disposed to insert in the constitution is now before this committee, and I be indulged while I recapitate therein, and as substantial provisions contained therein, and as I go along I will point out some of the objec-tions that I have to them. The first principle ness of candidates for office, when they have the means within their power; but if you with hold from the people the means of judging, it cannot be expected that they will be able to make suitable selections. How, in the name of common sense, can the people cleet a proper officer, unless they have the means of judging of his qualifications? Will they vote for a man because he happens to belong to one party or another? Very likely they might in such a case as that of the clerk of the court in Tennes-

go for the new constitution, on the ground that the condition of the people will be bettered, and that one improvement, at least, on the subject of government, the most important subject that relates to mankind, has been made. I am for having the power returned to the people to elect their officers. I will sign and vote for the constitution, if that power be refused, and the legislative department shall be regulated as the people desire; and I will use what little influence I may have to induce others to go with me. I see, to whom I have referred, who had started for the Florida war, and thus had acquired a degree of popularity.

But it is the duty of this convention to provide the means of judging of the qualification and fitness of candidates for office. The people are not to be deceived by flattery, by being told they are capable of self-government. That is an axion, of the truth of which they are well satisfied. The feature which the committee department shall use what little influence I may have to induce others to go with me. I jority or two thirds of the legislature, that shall have power to remove a judge—that the passage of the resolution shall be isso facto, the removal of the judge, and that the governor shall have no hand in it afterwards; because if we were to pass a resolution, unless there was some provision of that kind inserted, he would veto it, and there is no provision by which we can pass the resolution, his veto notwithstanding. It will be remembered by delegates in this house that the legislature of Pennsylvania attempted to address a judge out, and the words employed in the legislature of Penusylvania attempted to address a judge out, and the words employed in their constitution were, "the governor may remove." The legislature passed the resolution by a large majority of both houses and laid it before the governor. He refused to remove the individual, and the legislature entered upon the labor of expostulation. They contended that the word "may" was synonymous in the sense in which it was used in that place with "shall." The governor returned this insolent answer: "You say the word "may" means "shall:" I say may be satisfied that the crimes were committed, yet in the absence of direct proof of the fact the party cannot be removed.

Mr. TRIPLETT. As this is a matter of the importance, I wish it to be clearly understood. What I wish to know is, whether it is intended by the committee that an officer shall be removed.

sylvania.
I am in favor, whether you require a vote of two thirds or three fifths or a bare majority, of removing the individual without the intervention of the governor at all. The governor has no hand in the election of a judge, except by his vote as a private individual, and I am not for applying to him, as governor, to sanction what the legislature has done.

what the legislature has done.

Well sir, I am willing that the eight years principle shall be retained in the bill, provided you introduce in it the principle of ineligibility after that time. If they are to be re-eligible, let their terms be as in Mississippi, for bit four years; and let the re-eligibility only continue for two terms. But I would prefer a term of eight years, with ineligibility for at least four, five, six, or eight years more.

I do not know that the court of appeals would

I do not know that the court of appeals would be placed in a position in which they may exer-cise any undue influence upon the voters. But take the circuit courts—and I imagine that we are to have twelve judicial districts, embracing perhaps eight or ten counties each, in which may be included some fourteen or fifteen thousand voters—and imagine to yourself a judge on the bench, who is looking, if you please, for a re-election. Imagine to yourself that he has the life of some member of a powerful and influential family in his hands, or the liberties of another member of a family of that description and he may have a thousand cases of that kind before him—and I ask you if that is not a lever before him—and I ask you if that is not a lever of power that cannot be resisted for one moment? What lawyer in the state can come in competition with him? None, none sir! I am in favor of a man, when he comes before the people, coming without the black cloak of a judge upon him. I am opposed to re-eligibility, and I want to say to this house, that if I could see the ineligibility principle carried out in this bill, with some other alterations, I would forego the proposition that I now make. I am making these some other atterations, I would rivego the proposition that I now make. I am making these propositions, because, take this bill as a whole, I do not like its provisions. I do not like the proposition for four indges. I have no recollection that we ever had four judges, except in that celebrated court called the new court; and I recollect very well that when I took the stump against that famus court of all the weapons. against that famous court, of all the weapons that I used that was the most powerful, except that of John Trimble's woman's saddle which moved into two classes—into such as are nulu in see, and such as do not amount to crimes. It is upon this latter class that the removing power by address is intended to operate, and in cases of trials or misdemeanors, the mode of proceeding is by impeachment, therefore I was in favor of retaining the impeaching power.

Mr. TRIPLETT. Sir, although I know there is an impropriety in this conversational mode of Well, a case comes up in which the circuit judge. Well, a case comes up in which the circuit judge. beautiful uniformity of decision. Give us ther a number that can agree; take three, five, seven nine, or eleven, if you want to give us a number that can never be equally divided; but three judges have done our business very well for the last twenty or thirty years, I believe. I have but little fault to find with the court of appeals, and it was a fault that we all find, namely, that the governor was the appointing power. I want to give it to the people. Next, I always thought to give it to the people. there was something of indecent harry and haste in the manner in which these judges dishaste in the manner in which these judges dis-charge their business. The higher court of the state should do its business with something like a measured gravity and dignity; yet their whole business has been accomplished in one hundred days of one year. And the moment they accomplish it they hurry off to accomplish other busi-ness-some to lecture on law, some to do one thing and some another. I do not know that I shall offer an amendment, or that it is practicable to make any alteration on that point. I am against four judges, because it will add to the expenses of the court some \$1500, at least expenses of the court some \$1500, at least—\$2000 if we fix the salary at that sum.

I am against branching the court. Branching

the court will make it necessary to have four clerks, four clerk's offices, four clerk's records, four different sets of all the machinery attending the court. That will swell the expenses, perhaps, taking all together, some \$500. have an objection still stronger. Where are you to locate these four branches? If you leave it to the legislature, it will be a bone of contention cternally. And when they are located, it will perhaps be in places where there are not to be found five law books. At all events they may be located at places where full and competent libraries for the court of appeals cannot be obtained. Well how many days will these branches have to sit? And how many terms are they to nold? Will they have four terms? If so, how many weeks and days will they sit at each? eight weeks, and I will soon show you that that will not do. There will be four clerks, four sets the state : there will also be four men to wait on knows how much additional machinery will be required in these courts. But the great objec-tion is this—will they in any term in the year be able to do the business? Some gentlemen tell you that if you divide the business of the court f appeals into four parts the judges can do the business. But do you not know, and I appeal to every lawyer in this house, that if you branch it the business will be doubled and trebled. Did you ever see a neighborhood where there was no court house within twenty miles? How peaceable, and quiet, and civilly disposed to-wards each other they were. Make a new comty and bring a court house to their doors, and every man begins to pull his neighbors hair the wrong way, directly in the shape of a law suit. Bring up a branch to any place, and I can safely say that I can point ont some five lawyers that can take more business to the court than it can do in that part of the year allotted to it. In Mississippi—I went there in 1837 and 1838 with a view of practicing there—it was known that that was the case, and they presented me with a set of rules to, sign; and it was a regulation of fees, such as a per centage for collecting, and a half per cent. for getting continuances. Now a great deal of the business will be exactly of this kind. You double and treble the business, and kind. You double and treble the business, and throw into the court, where it only sits once a year, so much that the court will so It will soon be found that the great business of the lawyers will be to get the fees by

I revollect that when I practised in Green, a

I Garendy

him, for the purpose of getting a continuance, to speak four hours on the point, whether at the court was equal to in the court. I am against this proposition; and I am against the proposition that we shall vote for these judges by bal-I am in favor of the riva roce vote for eve ry officer in this commonwealth; and I do not subscribe to the reasons suggested by my colleague, that the judges ought not to know who voted for them, lest they may wreak their vengrance upon the men who voted against them. If that be the case, the public feeling in this country is in a most deplorable condition, to say the least. But if a judge wants to play that game, cannot he very easily find out who voted against him? The gentleman and myself can go into a crowd, and without asking a man, but by merely shaking hands with him, we can tell whether he will vote for or against us. A candidate has a hundred ways by which he can find it out. I recollect when I run for congress in 1835. I met a very worthy man on the Sunday evening before the election; he shook hands with me, and fore the election; he shook hands with me, and said where are you going? I am going to Taylorsville, said I. Are you going to be there to-morrow, while the election is going on? I answered yes. I vote at Bloomfield, he added. Yes, said I; and I hope you will take all your friends with you, and get them to vote for me. A week or two afterwards, I again met him, and he said to me, how did you know that I was going to vote for you? Just from the manner going to vote for you? Just from the manner in which you enquired where I was going. I knew you felt interested in my locality the first day of the election, and that was enough for me But if I eannot ascertain it in that way, it would be very easy for me to ask one man to enquire from another, how he voted, and thus I can soon find out. But I will not indulge the opin-ion that in this country men will be afraid to vote, and to avow their sentiments, for fear of the wrath and indignation of the judge; and am unwilling to believe that the judge would exercise it. When I come up to vote, I am not to look at the judge through a smoked glass, as they do at the sun, when it is about to be celipsed. We are not to have any man here that we are afraid to look upon. My worthy col-league well knows that the people are not afraid to vote. We have been candidates too often not to know that our best friends, who do not agree with us, will come and vote against us, and look us fairly in the face, and be friends with us afterwards. In counties where there are large landholders—men holding perhaps half a county—there may be tenants that it may be necessary to screen from the wrath and indignation of their landlord, when he knows how they vote. In counties too, where there are large manufacturing establishments, and where a man can control the votes of a thousand operatives, it may be necessary to protect them; but in this country, above all others in the world, we ought to be the last people afraid to vote. The first objection which I made, was, as pointed out by my worthy friend from Daviess, (Mr. Triplett.) If the gentleman will turn to our constitution he will see that it is only a misdemeanor in office, that is a ground of impeachment under our state constitution. But in the constitution

extends beyond that:
"ART. 2, Sec. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason bribery, or other high crimes and misdemean

of the United States, the power of impeachment

A man in the government of the United States may be impeached for treason, and felony, and other high crimes, and misdemeanors, that remove him from office. When you come to the State of Kentucky, it is only upon mislemean-or in office, as to the court of appeals. And when it comes to a justice of the peace, they can be removed by impeachment for any offence, or they can be addressed out:

"ART. 5, SEC. 3. The governor and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification from any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this common wealth; but the party convicted shall never-theless be liable and subject to indictment, trial,

and punishment according to law. Any thing he can be impeached for he can be removed for; but a justice of the court of appeals cannot be removed unless for misbehaviour in A judge of the supreme court can be remeachment for bribery and other igh crimes and misdemeanors which do not re late to the office. A judge of our supreme court can only be removed for misbehaviour in office by impeachment—a justice of the peace for all the catalogue of offences that can be committed by man for which he would be worthy of remov I see no reason in the world why there should haviour in office, why not give the opportunity to address him out? Say he is guilty of gross oppression or tyranny in office, are we to go in no way except by impeachment? many ten thousands of oppressions and misbe haviours are there of which a judge may h ions and misbe gailty; and I ask if there is no way to reach him out by impeachment? What is an impeachment? Who starts an impeachment? Why some man in the country; or an abbress may be prepared ied on by some member of the legisla ture. We know, as a matter of experience, the resort to impeachment is impracticable. The people are cowed and afraid to undertake it. I recollect once that some of the officers of the banks in the District of Columbia pointed out to me how Mr. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury, had swindled the government, on a loan, in favor of his son-in law, Bache, out of \$1,250,000. They showed me the book where his son-in-law had subscribed for or bought up \$13,000 at eighty seven and a half cents on th handred for stock-for that was the price during the war. And he had been permitted to pay in the whole ten millions in that way; although at the time he paid it in the war had closed, and the stock had risen to par, enabling him to real ize twelve and a half per cent, on the ten million loan. This I say they pointed out to me, and it is in a book which I will never part with in the world. I pointed it out to Mr. Randolph and he attacked Mr. Dallas. Some gentleman from the other side of the house cried impeach him, and Randolph replied, I once tried that against that corrupt Judge Chase and it would not do, and 1 will try it no more. And then he said this— When I was a boy I read some book where the rats held a great convention to devise the ways and means to get clear of the cat, of whom the At last they agreed to put a bell stood in fear. round the cat's neck, but when they came to the last question-which rat would put the bell on the cat-there was none found willing to do it, and the whole business fell through. could be found to bell the cat. And so it would be with impeachments. Burke, Fox, and Sheridan, tried to bell the cat, Warren Hastings, for a series of oppressions unparalelled in the history of the world, but they failed after a trial of fourteen years. The ministry protected him-the Queen took his wife by the hand to her crowded levees and parties—and the King pro-tected him and the prosecution failed. Since then an impeachment in the House of Lords, sidered a perfect moekery. I look upon the whole doetrine of impeachments as feet mockery and insult upon the people Where is the man that was ever impeached out? You (pointing to Mr. C. A. Wickliffe) tried it with Judge Peck-you, and others of as great talent, tried it and failed by one vote. You know, as far as you are concerned, that it is a mockery. You labored in such a way as to entitle you to great credit, and so did your collegues in the house of the control legues in the house of representatives, but they all failed. Chase was one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States at that John Adams was in office, and congress with his aid and assent passed the Alien and Sedition laws, which roused the indignation of the people of the United States in all its length and breadth. Chase was the man who play the same part to John Adams the elder, that the infamous Judge Jeffries did to James II precise.

.ly. They were a pair that were worthy of each other, and they were as tyranical a pair as were

dential chair and put Jefferson into it. the whole federal senators remained, and when Chase was impeached for his misbehaviour in office, and for all his tyranuics and course of op-pression, in office, the federalists attended to a man. If you were ever in congress at the time you know how they sat. I had the misfortune or good fortune to be there during a little of the time. There they sat on one side of the house the federalists dressed as the Duke of Welling ton or the Marquis of Whitewash, or any other distinguished nobleman, with their heads all powdered. On the other side were the republi cans in their plain clothes and no powder. On the trial of Chase the fine dressed federal senators, to the number of fifteen, against nineteen of the finest republicans the world ever saw, saved that old tyrant; and that as Randolph said, was enough for him. While nineteen re publicans voted against Chase, fifteen old feder alists, in their fine clothes and powdered heads, voted for him because he had been serving their cause during the administration of Adams, and they kept him on the bench. That is what they called obedience to public sentiment I suppos They knew that four fifths of the whole were republicans at the time; but those federal ists, who were elected during the reign of Adams, held their seats, with some additions from the New England states; and those fifteen saved him. I consider impeachments of no use at all. There is only a procrastination and expense in it. Nobody will undertake it, and the only rem is an address to both houses.

Well how is an impeachment tried? There are sixty senators; and of these, thirty one is a Two thirds of that number is all tha one. But how is an impeachment tried in the Senate here? There are thirty eight senators, of whom twenty is a quorum, and two thirds of that number is fourteen and that fourteen may convict. Now fourteen is six less than my amendment presents to this house.

If an address of the majority prevails, it will

be, if the number should remain as it now is, twenty senators and fifty one representatives. By impeachment fourteen senators have the power to remove a man. The constitution is based on that theory. I know that in common, and in parham pinty who were control a hundred the perhaps ninety nine cases out of a hundred the whole senate will be full; but the government is predicated on the theory that fourteen senators out of thirty eight can break a governor if

Now what is this dangerous proposition that has excited so much opposition? From every quarter of this house has opposition sprung and all seem to be astonished that I have the temerity-I had almost said the audaeity-to bring it

What is the proposition? If we are to have one hundred members in one house, fifty one which is a clear majority of all elected, with all absentees counted against them, will be all that is necessary. If the senate consists of thirty eight as at present, then twenty will be all that is necessary in that body. But there must be twenty, because the proposition is that a majority of each house, which means a majority of all the members to which it is entitled, shall be required. Then where is the difference between You say two thirds, that is twenty six sen ators and sixty seven representatives. We on our part, the small band that went to Thermopylæ, and will I hope, again, if we can bring it before the people, say twenty in one house and fifty one in another. You say twenty six in one house and sixty seven in the other And after that, you meet the argument precisely in the same way, by crying out revolution, revolution, as Croniwell did, when he eried out Sir Harry Vane, save me from Sir Harry Vane. Is there any thing more revolutionary in our proposition than in yours? The only difference in the two propositions is in regard to these numbers, differing to the number of six in one house

and sixteen in the other.

Gentlemen ask, shall the judiciary be at the mercy of the legislative department. Well who is to try the case, if it takes two-thirds? The same body? The same body precisely. If the proposition was to have a different department of government to try, then the grant learning of government to try, then the gentleman's ar epartment, the legislative department, we see that the difference is in the number only, which is necessary to convict. I ask now is it more revolutionary with us than with you? How i it to oppress the judiciary by the legislature in one ease more than in the other? Gentlemen say that the Polish manner will be taken, deciding that one vote is a sufficient negative, till one man can cut off a member's head nothing in the proposition to alarm any body. It is only a question (not that another department, but the same department shall try whether it shall be twenty in one house and fifty one in the other, or twenty six in one house and sixty seven in the other. If our doctrine is revolutionary so is yours, gentlemen. If our doctrine is that the legislative department shall be ealled on to decide on the judiciary, yours. It is only in reference to number that we liffer. I want the legislature, the senate, and use of representatives, to take the attitude of a high court of judicature, and hence I do not want the governor to have any connection with it or any veto upon their action. I want to have possess the dignity and the s as practicable, of a high court of judicature, by giving to the accused the right of being heard by himself and counsel, that it shall not be a mere hasty thing, as was caught up against Judge Clarke under the excitement of the moment. Bu there shall be two branches acting separately and they shall assume the high character of court of adjudication, and the governor shall have no hand in it, but the accused may be heard by himself and counsel. I ask gentlemen, are not our judges to be responsible to the people in some way? Do you mean to make them en tirely irresponsible? If responsible, how are they to be? Can the people come here, one hun-dred and fifty five thousand voters, according census, in this or any other place to tr and remove a judge by impeachment? must make the judges responsible through some agents that they may designate. Whom will the people designate? Is it to be the governor? God forbid! Who then? To the people through food forbid! Who then? To the people into senate by impeachment; the whole people of Kentucky through their representatives, taking both houses together. Who represents the people more immediately than any other? You say the governor does. You he does. Who say the governor does. Yes he does. Who ought to do it? The senate and house of repre sentatives, who come immediately from the peo-ple, from one end of the state to the other, from the mouth of Big Sanday to Mills' Point, and from Louisville to Cumberland Gap. 1 say

proper, and more amenable to the people than the house of representatives and the senate. We must adopt that system. We are obliged to make them responsible to the people in some shape. They cannot be responsible to the people individually, and therefore they must be responsible to the people individually, and therefore they must be responsed. consible to their agents, and who so proper as see senate and house of representatives? Away the senate and noument that you put them at the mercy of the legislative department. A few mercy of the legislative department. A lew days since a gentleman gave us an instance of the new court, and perhaps he will give us another of Judge Clarke. That occurrence has other of Judge Clarke. That occurrence has happened once since the formation of the government in 1792, but I hope and trust in God it will never happen again. A bad course of legisla-tion in 1819, by chartering a set of independent banks, and thus flooding this country with pa-per, produced an inordinate spirit of specula-tion, and got the whole state into debt. You had no laws to protect a poor man's land from being sacrificed as you have now by the two thirds principle, and of exempting a poor man's thirds principle, and of exempting a poor main's bed or cow, or only working beast from seizure and sale. Constables and sheriffs were going from place to place through the land, and no safe-guard that the land should be sold at the court house door. None. Sheriffs and constables were going through the land, and selling as I know, valuable lands for one-fiftieth of their value. I know of ten thousand acres that were sold for one hundred and twenty dollars, and the sale was confirmed in the court of

there cannot be a tribunal better selected, in

or five thousand dollars, sold for four dollars, and the sale was good. I know another case of fifteen thousand acres, that belonged to an uncle of mine, and which had descended to his heirs, sold for ten dollars. Sir, there was a parcel of merciless speculators following the sheriffs and constables of the country, like earrion crows, buzzards, and vultures, following a marching and fighting army to prey upon the bodies slain in batfighting army to prey upon the bodiesslain in bat- and what is it now? What was known of the tle, or those who might die by disease, and the power of steam fifty years ago? It is not twenty people were goaded on to madness. But I hope years since a man in Kentucky drove his horses never to see such a state of things again. It is to the market in South Carolina, and driving never to see such a state of things again. It is better that the people should succeed than that such a principle should be retained in the constitution. I did vote for the old court. I am one who, rather than be sustained by the trickeries of bond and mortgage, would live in a worked-out saltpetre cave. I fought for the old court, and I saw the sufferings of the whole country. The legislature in its wisdom has aurounded. Ten years ago, would any man have believed The legislature in its wisdom has surrounded the poor man with the protection of a two-thirds

and then I go for practical responsibility. We all do. But then they say that practical responsibility is two-thirds, and I say that it is responsibility to a majority of the representative department. This is the only difference between us. We agree in the elective principle, and we agree in responsibility, but we differ in saying in whom that responsibility shall consist. But when you come to the trial of an officer

That is the whole case. I go for the election being with the people. All of ns go for that. I go then for periodical responsibility. We all go for that. But then they say that periodical responsibility at all. That is the only difference between us. We concur in the elective principle, but when we come to responsibility, they insist upon the two-third principle, which which we have to a great extent civil liberty. a little into this matter, as regards the practice in other states. The constitution of Massachu-heather world ever overrun them again? Never

both houses of the Legislature.

There the majority principle with the governthere is the same provision. In New York the judges are removed by impeachment, and the prome court constitute the tribunal and then takes two thirds of this majority to authorsame provision. We know one thing, that in Massachusetts they have a first rate judiciary, equal to any in America, and their constitution has been in existence ever since the year 1780. No, but it is the natural genius of men to resistand we know that in New Hampshire and Rhode slavery and bondage—and man walked abroad they have a good judiciary. So that the majorsince 1780; it is not new in New Hampshire and was with Bernadotte who fought

the crown, by some councission warranted by law. The judges of Westminster are (all except the chief justice of the King's bench, who that I am not. I have looked to the people for is created by writ) appointed by patent, and every thing, in a political way, that I ever reformerly held their places only during the ceived, with searcely a single exception, and so King's pleasure; but now for the greater seen'rity of the liberty of the subject, by the 12 and 13 W., 3 c. 2, their commissions are to be quamidate seen the people. Thank God, I do not know a did not be being gesseriat; but upon the address of the people. Thank God, I do not know a man in this house, that has been a solicitor of the people. both houses of Parliament, it may be lawful to power, except at the hands of the people; and I

he will, I must tell him to go further shead. I can give him no information. I have looked at the theory of the British government. The two thirds principle is not there, nor does it prevail in the courts in Great Britain. If twelve judges are on the bench seven may decide. If an impeachment is tried in the house of Lords, a majority decides. The principle of a majority controls throughout in the British government. It not say that my colleague agreed to it; in fact,

wery worthy lawyer, Sam Brents, the half of whose business was getting continuances, of which he obtained the fees; and I have known which he obtained the fees; and I have known and the sale was good. I know another case of I propose, or shall propose, that the judge be

principle, and exemption and sale at the court house. We are not to reason from extreme cases, as that of Judge Peck, or the extreme ease of Judge Chase, or of Judge Clarke, in the old lightning rod against the thunder bolts of heaven. of Judge Chase, or of Judge Clarke, in the old court, but we are to settle on the general rule, on the safe principle based on the common ocurrences of all good governments. That is what we ought to settle down upon now. I ask what is the theory of our government, and what is the theory of all republican governments? what is the theory of our government, and what is the theory of all republican governments? There are but two kinds of government. None but two. Some are called the government of the great Eniperor of all the Russias, or the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prissia, the miserable little Bonaparte here now in Paris, and Queen Victoria with her royal spouse, whose father owned a little country that had sixteen hundred people in it, and we may go and look to the aristocracies that existed in Venice, and in all there are but two. One is that of a minority from her border? Nothing. What was she difference in the total country was developed in the Roman republic, and see how they were degraded the moment, the tyrant she are but two. One is that of a minority from her border? Nothing. What was she difference in the telegraph white he passes through and the telegraph white he passes through and the telegraph white her passes through and the telegraph white her passes through and the telegraph white her passes through and they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one man said they could talk, on that line, to one what line the people at Washington city in a minute. "It is not so,"-said the other, "God Almighty keeps his lightning to punish sinners, and He will never part with it in the world." Look at the hereoff the world. Behold the world. Behold the world talk, on that line, to the people at Washington city in a minute. "It is not so,"-said the other, "God Almighty keeps his lightning to punish sinners, and He will here the very said the other, "God Almighty keeps his lightning to punish sinners, and He will he aristocracies that existed in Venice, and in all there are but two. One is that of a minority controlling a majority controlling its own action; call it imperial, monarchical, or what you will, there are but two. ut two.

What is the theory of our government? Is it

What was Rome after she lost her liberty? what is the theory of our government? Is it not that of a majority? Are you arraid of the majority? Are you to say the majority cannot be trusted—God save the majority from themselves, their foolish selves? Cannot a majority of the supreme court of nine judges be trusted to decide upon ten millions of property? Yes. Cannot a majority of a court martial decide on the level of the brute creation. So much so, that he high toward become of Canara and a majority of a court martial decide on the level of the brute creation. So much so, that it threw itself into the hands of the corrupted civil authorities and sunk mankind almost to to decide upon ten millions of property? Yes. Cannot a majority of a conrt martial decide on the high-toned honors of General Scott, or of General Taylor, if he were still a general? Yes, Cannot a majority in congress make a law?—They could if it was not for the president's veto. Cannot a majority of the legislature of Kentucky make a law, the governor's veto notwith standing? Yes. Does not a majority in the court of appeals govern? Does not a majority in the court of appeals govern? Does not a majority in the courts would not a majority govern in them? Yes. But when a majority of the legislature come to try and fine for misdemeanors they cannot be trusted! This is the whole case. I go for having the elections by the people, and then I go for practical responsibility. We I go for having the elections by the people, the christian world again in Technology of the people the conquered the seat of christianity—Con They conquered the seat of christianity—Con stantinople. They conquered Greece, Thessaly Macedonia, Thrace, the country on both sides of quering Vienna and the whole christian world in Europe, when the Poles, by the word of God christians, and through their king, John Sobieski, saved it again. How was it again when Martin Luther sprang up. Religious liberty walked abroad and the

I say is no responsibility at all. I have looked and religious and political liberty, and what setts—and there are other constitutions which have the same provision—is in these words:
"Chap. 3, Art. 1. The tenure that all commissioned officers, shall, by law have in their ofinissioned officers, shall, by law have in their offices shall be expressed in their respective commissions: all judicial officers duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior; excepting such confections whom there is a different provision made in this constitution: Provided, nevertheseless, the Governor, with the consent of the set of men, and it struggled and was convulsed to the first of the first of the set of men, and it struggled and was convulsed. council, may remove them upon the address of in its effort for liberty. Their king turned against them, and their queen and their no did the same. All Europe declared war again ART. 3. In order that the people may not them, and what did the French convention do suffer from the long continuance in any place. They accepted battle with the whole united of any justice of the peace, who shall fail of crowned heads of Europe, and in the language ging the important duties of his office of Danton—"the gauge of battle was the head of bility or fidelity, all commissions of a king thrown down." What a noble expression with ability or fidelity, all commissions of a kingthrown down." What a noble expression justices of the peace shall expire and become And would to Almighty God, the Hungarian void in the term of seven years from their re- had thrown down as their gauge of battle the spective dates; and upon the expiration of any heads of the tyrants of Austria and Russia, and commission, the same may, it necessary, he renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well being of the Commission. The same may, it necessary, he renewed, or another person appointed, as shall of the world to the other. But they have succumbed and I would rather be at this day, the son of Kossuth, or of any of those who wer or's concurrence, removes a judge. In the constitutions of New Hampshire and Rhode Island the sunshine of his master's favor. Sir, manking that vile traitor Georgy, who now is basking in is equal to any emergency. When our revolu-tion broke outhow was it? Great Britain saidyou have not a man in America who can com mand a company of regulars—you have no talents—but the moment we struck for inde ize the act of removal. Indiana has about the same provision. We know one thing, that in themselves on the theatre of action, both in the cabinet and in the field. Do you think the Almighty creates men for particular purposes No, but it is the natural genius of men to resis Island they have a good judiciary. In Rhode in his own grandeur and majesty. It was the Island they are not only elected by the people, but they are elected every six months, and yet generals, and all the statesmen of that day. they have a good judiciary. So that the majority principle is not a new one. It is not new in fought fourteen years in the royal ranks of Louis setts, for it has been in existence there XVI, and never knew what energy he had. So i Rhode Island, and as my friend from Fayette lt was the occasion that made Massena and said, it is not new in Great Britain. Here is the Bernadotte, Mirabeau and others. Say to the British statute on the subject:

"All judges must derive their authority from the crown, by some commission warranted by

"It may be said. Hardin you are a demagogue."

'both houses of Parliament, it may be lawful to 'remove them."

A majority controls in the house of Lords and in the house of Commons. The judges are to be commissioned by the King and the appointing power is vested in him still; but the removing and thank God, I do not believe there is one man in the house who has ever done it. We power, the responsible power to the people, is in the Lords and Commons. Not in two thirds, all look to the people, and we all desire to give but in a majority of those bodies, and as the to them the best government that is possible but in a majority of those bodies, and as the same gentleman obser ed, to secure further the power of the judiciary, as to its responsibility ment to the people, give them one that will be acceptable to them. There is as much necessity to the people, when a King dies, the judge's commission does not die with him. Under the statute of George III, he continues in office as the wisest maxims that Plato could devise. long as he lives, unless he is removed for misbe- know it is difficult to frame a government for havior. Are not impeachments in the house of Lords decided by a majority? Are not all laws can. I want the best constitution. I come to passed by the Parliament of Great Britain passed by a majority? Does not congress pass all laws by a majority? Is there the two thirds prinching restored to the people, I shall have gained the senators present to decide upon an impeachment, and therefore, twenty one out of sixty can remove a judge or any other functionary under the senators present to decide upon an impeachment, and therefore, twenty one out of sixty can remove a judge or any other functionary under the state of the senators present to decide upon an impeachment, and therefore, twenty one out of sixty can remove a judge or any other functionary under the state of the senators present to take the appointment of the judges for a limited number of years, and their inclinities are stated in a great point. If I get the appointment of the judges for a limited number of years, and their inclinations are stated in the senators of the senators of the senators of the senators of the suppointment of the judges for a limited number of years, and their inclinations of the senators present to decide upon an impeachment, and therefore, twenty one out of sixty can remove a judge or any other functionary under the senators present to decide upon an impeachment, and therefore, twenty one out of sixty can remove a judge or any other functionary under the senators present to decide upon an impeachment, and therefore, twenty one out of sixty can remove a judge or any other functions. trial. How that principle got into our constitu-tion God in his mercy only knows. If my friend from Daviess comes to enquire of me, as he says he will, I must tell him to go further ahead. I can

with me; and if he thought that I said I would er a slip of the tongue than otherwise, and it he please, I will modify what I said; I will do it

at all events to avoid his opposition.

I have not been in good health as every body knows for a month, and if I could have avoided fielt bound to do it. I know that I am to be in a minority, but if I know there was not one man in this house, who would vote for it, I would vote as I shall now; and I beg those gentlemen who think as I do on this subject, to stand up like men, and maintain their views by their vote. Three hundred men fought more than a million at Thermopylæ, and let us, like the Spartan charging, sing the hymn of battle, and fight on bravely. I have but a few days to live in this world, and it is more my business to get ready to die, than any thing else. I will only mention that I have the authority of Mr Jefferson, which is considered high authority

for this principle of a majority. He says:
"It has been said that the people are not com petent electors of judges learned in the law. But 1 do not know that this is true, and if doubtful we should follow the principle in this as in many other elections, they would be guided by reputation, which would not err of tener, perhaps, than the present mode of appointment. In one state of the union, at least, it has been long tried, and with the most satis-factory success. The judges of Connecticut have been chosen by the people every six months, for nearly two centuries, and I believe there has hardly everbeen an instance of change so successful is the curb of incessant respo If prejudice however, derived from a monarchial institution, is still to prevail agains the vital elective principle of our own, and if the existing example among ourselves of periodical elections, by the people, be still mistrusted, let us not at least adopt the evil and reject the good of the English precedent; let us retain a movability, on the concurrence of the executive and legislative branches, and nomination by the executive alone.'

This two thirds principle has insinuated itself into our constitution, but I cannot tell how it got there. We know that in jury trials it re-quires a unanimous vote. This principle was wrested from the king by the people, so far as it regards the rights of persons. It is entirely sui generis and does not belong to this govern ment. The theory of this government is, that

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. After the able vin dication we have just heard, and in consideration of the length of time we have been in session, it would scarcely be courteous to this house nor would it be doing justice to myself were I to proceed in my remarks at present. I may desire to do so to-morrow, and for that purpose I will move that the committee now rise

The committee accordingly rose, reported pro gress, and obtained leave to sit again. The convention then a ljourned

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1849.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norron. Mr. HARGIS, who has been detained from the convention for some days by severe indispo-sition, resumed his seat this morning.

EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted the following reso lution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the legislative department be requested to enquire into the expediency and propriety of providing in the new constitution, a clause specifying the amount of property which shall hereafter be exempt

COURTS OF CONCILIATION.

Mr. IRWIN offered the following resolution: Resolved. That tribunals of conciliation shall be established in every county by law; such law shall be general, and shall be of uniform opera-

tion throughout the state. Mr. IRWIN said he wished that proposition to referred to the He was not satisfied how such a court as was in-dicated by that resolution would operate; but on an examination of the proceedings of the conventions in the states of New York and New Jersey, he saw that such a proposition was sub-mitted to each of those bodies. The object of the proposition was to prevent litigation, and he had no doubt that every gentleman would have it much at heart to accomplish this. He had read that in Denmark there were 25,000 law in one year, which after the adoption of these courts were reduced to 10,000. They have also been established in Prussia and France, and, it was said, with good effect. He was not quite sure that these courts would suit this cou even if they could be earried into effect. It was said, he believed, that the people of the country could establish arbitrators for themselves, bu he thought it better to establish such courts it each county for the settlement of small disputes that might arise. He wished to have this proposition referred to the committee on county courts that the convention might get the information which that committee would be able to furnish. He would read to the convention an extract from a report made some few years since to the New Jersey convention on this subject:

"In each town or precinct, two persons are chosen by the people, who sit one day in each week, for the receiving of complaints, issuing next regular day of meeting, and for hearing the parties already summoned. The courts sit with closed doors, and next selves, or their special attorneys, are permitted to be present. The duty of the court is to hear the complaints and reply to the parties, and t endeavor to induce them to adjust their difficulties amicably. As an absolute rule, nothing that passes in the court is divulged by the mem-bers of it, and is forbidden as evidence in the courts of law. Should the attempt for ciliation fail, the court grants to each of the parties a certificate stating that they had appeared but did not reconcile their differences certificates are required by the courts of law, in

order to oblige parties to seek reconciliation.

"The fee of this proceeding is very triffing,
and is paid by one or both of the parties, as
may be decided by the reconciliating judges.

"Your committee suppose, that it is unuccess sary for them to say any thing in recommenda tion of a tribunal so simple in its formation and so evidently useful, but they cannot refrain from ealling the attention of the convention to the fact of the numberless eases which are subjects of lengthy, expensive and vexatious law suits, which have their origin in trifling differences between neighbors and friends, and which the amicable agency of a third party could recon-cile and put forever at rest."

He then continued to say, that he knew bu little of the effect the adoption of such a provis-ion would have; he had merely desired to call to it the attention of the convention, for if the ob eet was to prevent litigation, it was certainly as bject worthy of attention.

Mr. BRISTOW said, however highly he appreciated the object of the gentleman from Logan, as manifested in the resolution, and however er desirous he was to carry out that object, must protest against the reference proposed. He could suggest another reference which he thought would be more appropriate than the committee of which he was the chairman, which was principal. or which he was the chairman, which was prin-cipally composed of lawyers, and of whom it might be said, although they might profess a great desire to produce peace and harmony throughout the borders of this great common-wealth, yet it could not be forgotten, that

"When self the wavering balance shake, Its rarely right adjusted.

I have no recollection what he said; I had as | How much more proper would it te to refer the

I have no recollection what he said; I had as much to do as I wanted to take care of myself. But I held this doctrine in the counties of Hardin, Spencer, Marion, Bullit, and Nelson, and in this hall, therefore, I play no demagogue.

I am sorry that I should in any way, bring down upon myself the rebuke of the gentleman from Graves. He is a worthy man, and I am told, is the brother of one of the fastest friends I ever had, and one of the finest men I ever knew, and I should be sorry that he should lock horns with the proposition to a committee composed of farmers, whose labor will not be distrusted in their laudable attempt to prevent litigation.

Mr. IRWIN briefly replied. He was not quite understand this subject as one on which there were lawyers as distinguished as the gentleman from Todd. He however was not particularly anxions as to the direction which the proposition to a committee composed of farmers, whose labor will not be distrusted in their laudable attempt to prevent litigation.

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Mr. IRWIN briefly replied. He was not quite sure that a committee of farmers, whose labor will not be distrusted in their laudable attempt to prevent litigation. ing to bring it to the attention of the house, benot give a cent for the constitution, it was rath- lieving as he did that it was worthy of their at-

The motion to refer to the committee on county courts was negatived, and the proposition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs, Irwin, Boyd, Gholson, Dudley, and

COURT OF APPEALS.

The convention then again resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the report of the committee on the court of appeals, Mr. HUSTON

[Proceedings to be continued.]

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.

JOYCE & WALSTON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of

15 bbls. old Bourbon Whiskey;
15 do old Cupper distilled do.;
15 do old Cupper distilled do.;
3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand;
6 half pipes Cognac Brandy;
11 bbls. Cognac Brandy;
2 pipes pure Holland Grin;
2 pipes superior Port Wine;
2 pipes superior Port Wine;
30 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;
90 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;

20 boxes Star Candles; 20 boxes Rosin Soap; 5 b ixes variegated Soap;

s half boxes superior Gunpowder Tea; box Black Tea; Tierce Rice,

1 Tierce Rice,
5 boxes Statch;
20.000 balf Spanish Cigars;
12 doz. half boxes Sardines;
5 hbis. double refined Loaf Sugar;
20 hbis New Orleans Sugar;
60 bags superior Rio Coffee;
10 boxes James River Tobacco;
5 boxes Cavendish dox;
10 hags old Government Java Coffee;
100 bbls. Salt;

75 bags Table salt:

100 boxes Eurrows' Mustard; 40 kegs No. 1, Lard, Also—A large respontment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WAKE, and other

MORE NEW GOODS!

Frankfort Clothing Emporium, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

SPANGENBEEG & PRUETT,



WOULD inform their friends and the public, that having just received their entire Stock of NEW (2001). from the East, (where they were selected with great care by an old experienced Merchaul.) are now prepared to show and sell cheap for CASH, as handsome a selection of CLOTUS. handsonic a selection of CLOTHS.

CASIMERES. SATTINETS.

VESTING: Fancy Articles, &c.

&c. as can be found in the city, and
me mistake. Just call and see them,
and the articles will tell the city. and the articles will tell the tale for themselves. We leet free to say that our stock is as fine as any offered in this market.

Also-On hand constantly, a LARGE AND SPLEN-DID LOT OF CLOTHING, made up by ourselves,

DID LOT OF CLOTHING, made up by ourselves, and marranted good.

Strangers visiting our city who wish a good article in the Clothing line, would do well to give us a call.

The fishiomable Tailoring Department will be under the immediate direction of Mr. Spandershers, already well known to the public as an experienced and successful unter. They keep on band a full assertment of Cloths, Cassineres, Verlings, &c. &c., for CUS FOM WORK, which will be sold at leasonable prices.

JT PRemember that the Frankfor Clothing Emporimm, "Corner of Main and St. Clair streets, is the place to get Good Clothing, Cherp for Cash.

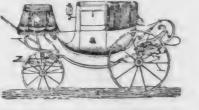
Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1849—884-11

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts

HAN resumed the practice of Physic and Surgers in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, three doors above the Commonwealth office, St. Clair street.

Prankfort, Aug. 21, 1849-860-47

H P. NEWELL'S Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New MADISON, INDIANA.



NEWELL'S REPOSITORY, AT FRANKFORT, KY.,

First door be on the Weisiger House, on Ann Street. ONE spiendid CLARRENCE COACH;
ODE ROCKAWAY COACH;
Two six Passenger ROCKAWAYS;
Two five Passenger ROCKAWAYS;
BRITSKAS; BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c. LOW FOR CASH.

Carriages of every description built to order. Second hand Carriages and Buggies-good bargains.

HARDWARE.

4 boxes Axes; Files; Mill and Cross-Cut Saws; Ames's Spades and Shovels; Locks, Butls and Hinges; Screws and assorted Nails; hoxes assorted Glass; poking Glasses, and many other articles.

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES.

40 barrels Old Wiear FLOUR;
20 wackseld RIO COFFEE;
3 bogsleads prime New Orleans SUGAR;
2 barrels large and small LOAF SUGAR;
Crackers: Butter and Cheese; Tea;
Mackerel; Candies, Soap;
10 Barrels Eagle Hydraulic Cement;
2 new pathem COAL SIOVES;
Waher-Proof BOOTS;
6 cases BOOTS and SHOES, a good article—all
w for Cash.
October 23, 1849.

Nemel's Baildings.

ow for Cash. October 23, 1849.

Fresh and Nice!

Fresh and Nice!

JUST received and for sale, by wholesale or retail, tow for cash in hand, the Best brand of Family thour, by the barrel; Best Brown Sugar, by the barrel or pound; Best Rio to offee, by the sack or pound; Best Mackerel, by the barrel or gallon; Best Molasses, by the barrel or gallon; Best Molasses, by the barrel or gallon; Best Mindow Glass, by the box or pane; Best Candles, all kinds, by the box or pound; Best Saap, by the box or har, Best White Lead, by the keg, Best Rasins, hy the box; Best Figs, by the drum; Holbrook's best half Spanish Cigars by the hundred or thousand.

Allen's best Cith. City.

The best article of Common Cigars by the hox or thousand.

Alten's best Cuba Cigars by the hox or thousand.

The best article of Common Cigars by the hunch or housand, and many other articles too ledious to memor now.

For sale by

SAM. HARRIS.

LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC LIME. 15 store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.



VERMONT and ITALIAN MARBLE
MONUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
May always be had on short notice, and lowest prices, finished in Eastern Style, at
my shap on Main Street, opposite the Shields House.
Prankfort, Aug. 28—81-17 WM. STROBRIDGE. VERMONT and ITALIAN MARBLE

BARREL fresh Almonds, just received and for sale B. F. JOHNSON.

COTTON YARNS.—5001 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500;
350 doz. Oldham & Todd's 600;
120 doz. do. 700;
160 doz. do. 800;
224 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yarns;
200 doz. 600 do. do; in store and fo

B. F. JOHNSON. sale by January 1, 1849.

WEDNESDAY ::: CCTOBER 24, 1849.

munication, signed "Economy," in which the market this season, from that part of Kentucky delegates to the convention generally, are taken will be much larger than last season; the qualto task, because of the prolonged debates that ity about the same. We believe, from the general have taken place in that body, and because "of condition and circumstances of the farmers, and the failure of that body to proceed at once to the corn crop in Ohio, that the number sent to the performance of the high duties it was con-market in that State, will also be larger. vened to perform." The want of a responsible name as well as the great length of the commu- Rev.-The New Orleans Bulletin says;-"Rev nication, make it proper that we should decline is in first rate keeping; he never fared half so giving it a place in our paper. But having seen well in all his life; and he gets more to cat and in several of the most respectable papers of the drink in one day than would suffice him in Ha-State, similar complaints in regard to the action vana for a month." of the convention, we think it will not be amiss to give our impressions of the effect of the discussions, which are thus complained of We take it for granted, that the people did not expect that the new constitution would be made in a day, or a week, or even in a month. Such men Poussin, and also announces the appointment of M. Bois Lecompte, the new Minister at Turin, as saw fit to entrust with the re-construction or re-organization of their Government They were chosen by the free suffrages of the people, and they are presumed to represent the popular sentiment of the country. The opinions and sentiments of the delegates upon many of the more Journal states that 500 Hungarian refugees were important propositions, were, when the convention first assembled, as various and varied, as are the opinions and sentiments of their respective were lodged in the Negh fortress. coastituencies. And were these delegates, thus biased and acting under quasi instructions-were they, we say, to a lhere pertinaciously to their respective prejudices or partialities in regard to this or that particular proposition for reform, it bers of Parliament, and was published for the is not probable that a majority could be obtained upon any single branch of the many proposi- so in the "Herald" this morning, with the sala tions for reform that have been, or that may be ry of each signer attached to their names. proposed to the convention. This pertinacious and obstinate adherence to preconceived opinion or prejudices, would therefore, result in the in Albany, New York, on the 24 inst. The foldefeat of the object for which the people demand- lowing platform of principles was reported, dised the call of this convention. A new constitu- cussed, and finally adopted: tion, if made at all, must be the result of a generous and patriotic sacrifice of individual opinont of the chaos of matter presented, there may be constructed an edifice of just and proper proportions, and which shall approximate to some of the last session of the legislature of this state.

We are in favor of instituting a law securing thing like architectural taste and beauty. The flinging together the individual opinions of an tuitous administration of justice. hundred men npon any given subject—we care not what it is—produces a confused mass, with-land to subsist himself and family.

is the end so important to the accomplishment of the purposes for which this august assemblage was convened, to be attained? We know of no We call for the enforcement of the neglected other means than that which has been adopted by that body—the free, frank, and unrestrained interchange of sentiment and opinion. The maxim that "truth is elicited by the conflict of The convention nominated a ticket of State maxim that "trnth is elicited by the conflict of mind, and the collision of sentiment," was never officers. A resolution was adopted, denouncing mind, and the collision of sentiment," was never more beautifully illustrated, than in the case under consideration. Though the debate has not yet brought the convention to a vote on a single substantive proposition, yet it has been promised from the public lands, as "a scheme of gigantic robbery, the successful prosecution of which would, more than any other cause, corrupt ductive of infinite good in concentrating and uniting the conservative spirit in that body, and in bringing the delegates to a proper consideration of the great necessity of cherishing and promoting a liberal spirit of concession and down in such torrents that the ocean rose six inches. "There's no mistake," said he, "because of the concession and the control of the con

even in matters of the magn of that concerning which we are now writingto measure all things by what they are understood to cost in dollars and certs. What is it to stood to cost in dollars and certs. What is it to pondent, has become the wife of an Italian the people of Kentucky, whether this convention Count and the mother of a little star. So says cost a few dollars more, or a few dollars less? the Mirror. We will not believe that such commentaries upon the action of the convention as come from our correspondent, are the just reflex of popular her manners and morals are a little improved. sentiment in Kentucky. The people of Kentucky want a good constitution-they want it. in all respects, as perfect as it can be made by ent there are about 30,000 troops, (including militia, staffs, &c.) in Ireland. Besides this impothose whom they have chosen as their representthose whom they have chosen as their representatives; and the people have intelligence enough to know that such a constitution can not be made, unless there be a full and free discussion of all its parts, and mature deliberation.

D'Mr. HARGIS, the delegate from Morgan and Breathitt, was in his sent to-day. He has been confined to his room for eight days with a most

the courts in this commonwealth, be put in the civil list, and that with a view to act undercivil list, and that with a view to act under-standingly, it is suggested that the secretary of by a mesmeriser in that town. Miss Hannah S the convention be directed to correspond with | Ames, who has been unable to speak for seven the several clerks of the commonwealth, and require, for the information of the convention, a full statement, verified by affidavit, before some is backed up by twenty one persons. official authorized to a lminister an oath, of the amount realized by them, annually, from the fees of their respective offices. He suggests, that after paying the clerks in all instances-the pay to be graduated to the scale of business done in the office-a fair and remunerating compensation, there will be left in the treasury of the State, a sum that will go very far towards paying the increase of the salary of the judges, which the public sentiment of the country de-

An american gentleman now in Enrope, in a Rearding, of Woodford county, to Miss Helen letter to a friend at Philadelphia, describes a P. Beaty, of Scott county. fete given by the officers of the United States : Frigate, Constitution, on board that pet of our nation, to the Hon. John Rowan, late Charge to Naples. It is described as a most brilliant affair. The writer says: "It may be that there never was a more elegant compliment more appropriately paid than this ball. Colonel Rowan has had the good fortune to have made friends of CONCERT, all our countrymen, who have visited Naples on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at the since he has been there. where that I have met them. Among the most accomplished, he is perhaps the most popular of the most popula all our representatives in Europe: and it is but justice to say, that as no representative ever lived regretted." All who know Mr. Rowan, will most cordially unite in this tribute to him. He is an universal favorite in Kentucky—and we sincerely regret that the administration has thought it proper to recall him. His successor, we understand, is a gentleman of great worth, and will stand, is a gentleman of great worth, and will stand, is a gentleman of great worth, and will stand, is a gentleman of great worth, and will stand, is a gentleman of great worth, and will stand to content to the successor of the stand, is a gentleman of great worth, and will stand to content to the successor of the stand to the successor of the successor of the stand to the successor of here more respected, none will leave more re-

creditably repre ent his country abroad; but s ill, if it had been deemed proper by the administration to permit Mr. R. to remain, we should have been gratified at his continuance in office.

-----THE COMING HOG SEASON.-The Covington THE CONVENTION.—We have before us a com- Journal states that the number of hogs driven to

By Telegraph to the Louisville Courier. LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

New York, October 22. The Paris "Moniteur" says: "The French Gov. ernment entirely disavows the conduct of M

MONTREAL, Oct. 16, P. M. The protest against annexation to the United

A "Working Men's Convention" assembled

out form or order. And how is form and order to be brought out of this confused mass?

There is no magic word to be spoken—there is We protest against the principle that the ex-

There is no magic word to be spoken—there is no magician's wand within the power of the convention, with which, by a simple touch, order may be brought out of confusion. How then

ompromise.

It has grown to be too much the habit of some vessel."

MARGARET FULLER .- Miss Sarah Margaret Fuller, who for some years has been starring it in the New York Tribune, and was its Rome corres-

She was a Socialist, writing letters after the fashion of Tom Paine. It is to be hoped, that since she has married a Count and got a baby, ---

IRELAND-How ORDER IS PRESERVED .- At pres

"O, you have seen Hall this morning, I perceive," said a wag to a fellow who was making comical efforts to walk straight. 'Ha-hie-Hall? What-hic-Hall? What eh!-hic-what Hall?"

"Alco-hall," replied the wag, as he passed on. What's the state of morals in your district?" violent bilious attack; he is likely now to be said a long faced reformer to a farmer who resume his services in the convention. A correspondent suggests that the clerks of his own business in our parts."

IMPROBABLE.-The Hallowell Gazette has a

HOUSEHOLD ORDERS. Rachel, go and comb your hair; Betty, stop your langling there; Kate, make haste and wash the dishes And Susan, mend your father's—pantaloons; Jim, go out and bring the logs! I'll whip you, John, you know I will, If you don't stop a kicking Bill!

MARRIED, In Scott county, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. John L. Waller, Mr. George E. Beary to Miss LAVINIA A. BROOKING.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT.

MR. GUSTAVE KROLLMAN,

P. HARKINS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mr. Krollman, as will be seen by an indvertisement in another column, proposes to give a grand vocal and instrumental concert, at the grand vocal and instrumental concert, at the monies.

Mr. Krollman, as will be seen by an indvertisement in another column, proposes to give a procession and Oration.

Brethren from a distance in good standing, are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the cere monies.

MILLIS ROBERTS. K. is a superior violinist, and the gentlemen advertised to assist him, are said to be very proficient in their several departments.

Office of G. S. of G. D. of Kentucky, FRANKFORT, OCT. 24, 1849.

The Sons of Temperance of Kentnekt are informed that the undersigned has been elected CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000!!

Clair street.

October 15.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been adjusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Members of the Convention, and others, for any length of time, at the rate of 50 cents per month. Subscriptions received by H. M. McCarry, at the Shields House.

Oct. 6.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been adjusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

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TP PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend.
HUMPHREY EVANS. S. October 13, 1849.—d6m

17 PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F. Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited Hall over the City Drug Store.
BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y.

To the Members of the Schate of Kentucky. THE undersigned would respectfully aunounce that he will be a candidate for the office of "Door Keeper of the Spuate" at the applicating session. To those LEWIS B. FENWICK.

October 24, 1849.-tl

Geniting Apples. JUST received 16 barrels Apples, very fine, and for sale by the barrel, bushel, or dozen, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 24, 1849.

ANDREW MONROE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henric House, Also, SO Barrels Pennsylvania CLOVER SEED, Warranted article. October 20, 1849.

CINCHANATI.

RRFER TO-HION J. J. CRUTTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky.
E. H. TVYLOR, Esq.
R. PINDELL, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
P. S. Brsst, Esq., Covington, Ky.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3-1849*

GREGORY & CO. MANAGERS OF KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. Schemes for the Week ending Oct. 27, 1849.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1849 WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1849. ** \$10,000, Tio THURSD.4Y, OCT. 25, 1849.

Tickets \$2 5 88.500. SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1849. AL . . \$4,200, Tickets EXTRA CLASS, Na. S1. Tickets \$1 00

Trankfort and Cincinnati Packet.

[For Tickets or parts of Tickets, address the Managers. All correspondence strictly confidential, and the printed drawings will be mailed to all persons sending orders.

[Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet.]

The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. II.

PERRY. Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati.

The Dians will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati accounts.

Mutual Life Insurance. PHŒNIX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

> ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. JOHN B. CAMDEN, President. KENNETH MACKENZIE, Vice President.

DIRECTORS. James Clemens, Jr.,
Wyllis King,
Join Howe,
Rich'd. F. Barrett, M. D., Giles F. Filley,
Robert Bach,
K. McKenzie,
William A. Conn,
A. W. Fagan,
A. W. Fagan,
A. W. Fagan,
A. R. Cox,

M. B. Cov.
W. H. PRITCHARTT, Secretary,
R. F. BARRET, M. D.,
J. B. Jehnson, M. D.,

Medical Board.

W. M. TODD, No. 1, Swigert's Row,

HAVING been appointed Agent for Frankfort and vicinity, would respectfully present the claims of this institution to those persons who are desirous of effecting insurance upon their own lives and that of others. The terms are as liberal, if not more so, than any other Company, and the standing of those who have the direction of its affairs, is a sufficient guaranty or the faithful performance of all its contracts—many of the gentlement being well known in this place and other parts of kentucky.

HAVING been appointed agent for one of the hest Ball timore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He sufficit as share of the public patronage.

He has also fitted up his lee Cream Saloon as an Oyster Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is INSURE YOUR SLAVES!!!

The Phanix Life Insurance Company take risks on the lives of slaves, at a very moderate premium—no matter how employed. If your slaves are not insured, call on W. M. TODD, Agent. September 4, 1849-882-1f

B. F. Johnson, HAVING taken the Grocery Stand of his father, the late B. B. Johnson, will keep constantly on hand a supply of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged lor country produce, Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1849—by

CANDLES. -26 hoxes Mould Candles, In store and for sale by B. F. JOHNSON.
April 25.

Hats, Caps, Muffs and Fancy Furs, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

P. S. BARBER, & CO., 455, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, KEEP constantly on hand the largest assortment of the above goods inhat can be found
in the West, and are constantly manufacturing HATS and CAPS of the various styles and qualities.
We provose to supply Merchants and Dealers on as good terms as any Eastern house, and profess to furnish heter goods, and at lower prices, at retail, than any other house. Our stock being fresh, we invite persons visiting Louisville to call and examine it.

P. S. BARBER, & CO.,

Maisan des Modes.

October 2, 1849.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

HAVING moved into our new store. No.

HAVING moved into our new store. No.

130, Main street, under the Commercial

Bank, we are now opening our FALL

STUCK, consisting in part as follows:
Gold and Silver Watches;
Fine and Common Jewelry, Spectacles,
Spectacle Glasses, Accordeons, Pistols.
Razors, Knives and Scissors;
Fine French and Yankee Brass Clocks;
Violins and Violin Strings;
A general assortment of Walchmaker's Tools and
Materials, dc., dc., of our own direct importation and
purchase from the original manufacturers, and all which
we will sell at as low prices as any house in the country.

DUMME & CO. Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1849-5t. \$1 (ch Gazelte.)

BEEF AND TONGUES: -Sugar cured Beef and smaked Tongues, very superior, just received and for sale by [Oct. 12.] GRAY & GEORGE.

J. R. HALLAM, GEDRGE R. BUCKNER, WEEDEN SLEET,

Owenton, Ky. Oct. 1849.-Itd we89 3t Committee. LIFE INSURANCE.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, of London.

formed that the undersigned has been elected G. S. by the Grand Division of Kentucky, and has removed the office to Frankfort, where all communications to the Grand Division must be addressed. ANDREW MONROE, G. S.

LFA few copies of the New York Debates just received and for sale at Todd's Bookstore, St Clair street.

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000?!!

The undersigned, as Agent for the above institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Life Insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This Company has a local Boord of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and comprod of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

Dr. J. M. Mills, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Oct., 1849-tf [Veoman copy.]

Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE. On Main street, one door Inbove Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store.



Over Coats, Dress, Frock, Sack and Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of all sizes and descriptions: Linen Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Carbet Bags, occ.

pet Bags, &c.

I do not like to hoast, therefore, I say simply to all

Frankfort, Ky. October 10, 1849,-tf

LAZ. LINDSEY. S now receiving 1800 Burrels NEW YORK

Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs. DODD & CO., 144, Main Street, Cheimnti,

REGORY & CO.

SOF KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

OF the Week ending Oct. 27, 1849.

Social State State

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

EXTRA CLASS, No. S1.

SATURIAY, OUT. 27, 1849.

CAPITALS 101 \$70,000 - is - \$70,000!!

75 NUMBERS—12 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets \$20 00 \$10,000 - is - \$200 00 00!!

I_PWe would call the attention of the public to the above schemes which, for brilliancy, will vie with any schemes offered.

CHEAP READING.

A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office:

Jist received an additional supply of James' last Novel, we Woodsman; the Last of the Caxton's, hy Bulwer; Recollections of Anthony, by Dumas; Jenny Lind, by Miss Hendricks, &c. &c.

October 15.—tf

CHEAP READING.

A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office.

Jist received an additional supply of James' last Novel, we woodsman; the Last of the Caxton's, hy Bulwer; Recollections of Anthony, by Dumas; Jenny Lind, by Miss Hendricks, &c. &c.

H. B. FARRAR. CHEAP READING.

orky & CO., are the sole Managers of the Ken- Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet.

The Diana will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday, at ID A. M.

W. GREGORY & Co.,

[July 20-657-6m]

W. GREGORY & Co.,

Louisville, Ky.

Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.

Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday, at ID A. M. For Frankfort ami Oregon every Wednesday. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at 11 0 A. M. For freight or passage apply on Board, or to June 26, 1849-872-1f LAZ, LINDSEY Agent.

> Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munay's Landing every Saturday at 8 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at 10 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Sunday and Wednesday at 9 o'oclock.

For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JNO, WATS Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet BLUE WING will resume her former days of departure Leaves Munday's Landing every Monday at 12 n'elock, Leaves Oregor day and Friday at 90'clock

For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-ti. JNO, WATSON & Co.

Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849-dtf.



STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT, Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly oppo-site the Weisiger House, Is now open for the Season. None but the best Liquors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Phining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849. Oysters! Oysters!!

JUST received, one Refrigerator

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, packed in ICE, in excellent older, and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

Agents for Baltimore and Ohio Oyster Company.

Oct. 17, 1849.

Tremendous Excitement!! THE Proprietor of the Shields House has engaged the services of the CELE.

HAMLET, late of England, to furnish his House with Music during the sitting of the Couven tion. His splendid Ball Room will be fitted up for a Cotillion Party every Monday and Thursday night, at 8 o'clock.

October 19, 1849-tf.

GALT HOUSE, LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber having purchased an interest in this well known House, and taken possession of the well known House, and taken possession of the same, is now prepared to ACCOMMODATE THE TRAVELING PUBLICS He pledges himself to give satisfaction to all who may favor him WITH A CALL. J. G. WHITE.

MACKEREL.—2 harrels No. 1, Mackerel;
2 do No. 2, do;
2 do No. 3, do,
In store and for sale by B. P. JOHNSON. ALMONDS! ALMONDS!!

5 BBLS, fresh Almonds; in store and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN

KENTUCKY Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A M., President and Superin-tendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astron. my. HON. THOMAS B. MONKOE, Professor of Organic, HON. THOMAS B. MONKOE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. D. IlbBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History, CAPT, R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Helles Lettres.

CAPT. W. J. M. Gill. Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

Location.—The site of the institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

Annisanon.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfacturily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

ADVANTAGES .-- The course of studies at the Institute

nonunually comprehensive in its character. Whilst ne Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted or the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, hould his country require such services, he is at the sme time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and cience, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a livil gineer, espable of entering upon the construction of se important public works which are in progress of templation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT,

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong right!ully to the regular Academic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and dities of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the slatesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will he so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

FERMS.

Payable half yearly, he advance.

Payable half yearly, in advance. Trayante that yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and
Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160.80

Do. do. (Preparatory Department,) 120.60

French and Spanish Languages, exira, each. 10.60

For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS. F. W. CAPERS. October 10, 1849 .-- 8ds

Fancy and Variety Store!!

MRS. KRESS, Mansion House, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
Snow receiving a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting in part, of Pearl, Straw
and French Lace Bonnets, a general assortment of Ribbons; fine Freuch and common Flowers. Veils, &c.,
&c. Bonnets of all descriptions made to order in the
most fashionable style. LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS.

LADIES? FINE DRESS GOODS.

Shawls, Scarfs, Bress Handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket Handerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kld and Picnett Gloves, Head Bresses, Tuck and Side Combs, &c., &c., VARIELY GOODS, consisting, In part, of Perfumery; Faucy Soaps; Toilet, Pocket and Fine Combs; Silk and Buckskin Purses; Steel, Gilt and Silver Beads, Rings and Tassels for purses; Coth, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Sewing Silk; Silk for Purses; Cotton Cord; Pins, Needles, &c., &c., with many other articles in the Variety Line.

Mrs. & RESS respectfully silicits pationage. She will receive the latest lashions for making honnets, every mouth during the season.

October 2, 1849.

CORK LEGS.

FLEAGER still continues to inanufacture his ARTIFICIAL. I.I.MI2S, on an improved principle heretofore miknown, and admitted by the most scientific judges to be lar superior in all respects to any leg now to use. He warrants his work to be equal in strength, lightness and servec, to any manufactured in this country. Residence at the BOWLES HOUNE, Louisville, Ky. Communications, post paid, punctually attended to. Reference—Ir. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisville, Ky.

I am also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a superior style.

erior style.

Terms made known on application, or by letter.

J. FLEAGER.

Lonisville, October 19, 1849.—d3t-w889-lit HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

10 BBLS, Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Oct. 19, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN. Faste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

Faste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

W E coutinue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Puste Blucking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Linhment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writine Ink, offers inducements for Western leaders to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made, large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pitt sburgh and St. Louis, ie New Orleans and Mobile.

We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

Main street, between Flath and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—d

THE BATTERY TAKEN!!! AA THE ENEMY FLED AFTER THE FIRST GUN!!

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING. St. Clair Street. Frankfort, Ky.

ever brought to this Market! The Clothes were ma lon of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point of workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT N. Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH.

ING. we have Boots, Shues, Caps, Hats, Unbrellas, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

If These gonds are offered very LOW FOR CASH—

If These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods—so that gen tlemen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us hy giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is nur pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our customers.

ers.
We have just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Drawers, and under Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiels, to which we ask especial attention. Frankfort, Ky. October 13, 1849. Piano Forte Warerooms.

N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTIES,

From the unrivalled Manufacturers. NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each

instrument.

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary Letters from a great m ny Purchasers, expressing entire satisfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city.

Orders from the interior will receive prompt attention, and instruments selected with care.

N. E. Old Pianos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Kastern Publishers.

the Eastern Publishers.
Clocknatt, October 4, 1849 -- d

WANTED! WANTED!! THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RVE, and Three Theasand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

Frankfort, October 4. 1849.-d WALSTON.

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, PILOT BISCI'IT; Water Crackers; Grabam Crackers; Soda Crackers; Grabam Crackers; Sugar Crackers, &c., Always on haud at the lowest prices.

Cincinnati, October 4—d. N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati

CHARLES MULLER.

IMPORTER OF Faucy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Cinemnali; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.-d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

BEING Agent for all the principat Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from 1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

f the following styles.
VIRGINIA. MISSOURI. KENTECKY. 12 Lump. 16 do. 8 Twist. &c. &c. 16 do. 16 do. Cincinnati, October 4, 1849 -- d

P. Y. HARRISON. A. B. BATON. STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-CONSTANTINY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

PEPPER,
CLOVES,
ALLSPITE,
CLNAMON,
The above articles may be had in bnik, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled.

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE, African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Wharl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
It Photels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

Thompson: T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper;
Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.
Horrison & Hooper;
Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.
Horrison & Hooper;
Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.
Horrison & Hooper;
Christian & Co. & Horrison & Hooper;

Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of HOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hind or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Pinter's Ivory and Enameled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Bintting, and Drawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Perforaled Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orrerys; Tellovian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Chess Meu; Eackgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Ketail, by GEORGE COX, 71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. October 4, 1849,—d

Important Information

SHIRES. 128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Clucinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the United

States.
A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy flard ware. Hollow Ware, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above the propietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly Intented, Ornamental or Useful Afficies of almost every description.

description.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country.

Cincumsti, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

C. A. WITHERS.

C. A. WITHERS & CO. EEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO. of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted the Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers, All orders for articles not in our line, will be promp filled. (incinual). Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Apples. 25 BBLS, in store and for sale by October 13, 1849, TODD & CRITTENDEN.

A PPLES: -5 barrels Apples just received and for Sale by [Oct. 19.] GRAY & GEORGE. Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy, pure and old;

4 nall Pipes "Guard" Pale Brandy, pure and old;

1 half pipe Otard Coenac Brandy;

4 cask old Januaica Kun;

5 cask superior old Holland Gin;

5 cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;

6 cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;

7 cask "Harrisony" Pale Sherry,

8 cask "Gordon" Madeira;

8 cask "Gordon" Madeira;

8 cask "Gordon" Madeira;

t cask "Gordon" Maderra;
t cask "Gordon" Maderra;
t cask fire Tenerife Wine;
c casks "Robert Byas's" London Bro. Stout,
to bbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior;
to bbls, Old Bourbon, (very superior,)
For sale on craft or by the hottle by
October 12, 1849.

GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

Case Curacao;
2 cases French Cordials, assorted:
1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcluthe;
1 case Punch Essence;
2 cases Muscat defrontignam;
1 case Hocheimer Wine;
4 cases Catawha Wine
5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret.
For sale by
October 12, 1849.

CHEESE.-Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE. CANDILES. -50 whole, half and quarter boxes of 'Werk's' Star Candles; 20 boxes hest Summer Monid Candles, for sale by GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

SUNDRIES, Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pocket Books, Port Monais, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ball Memorandums, Needle Cases, Nut-Crackers, Segar Cases, Mead Purses, Razprs, Shaving Boxes—and general assortment of "Notions too tedious to mer lon." For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

HAVANA SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is no mislake, call at GRAY & EDRGE'S.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. WAREHOUSE.

WE have now in store, 8,039 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1.000 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers. Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.

Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Dealers.

ers.
We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict companison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We invite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in this market.

BUTLER & BROTHER.

Wholesale Paper Dealers,

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE.

No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE. RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their large as STOVES, GRATES, &c.

Comprising the "Enrekn," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other licating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Cail and examine
Clacinnati, Oct. 4, 1849 —4

Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his som ANDERW MONROE. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care.

April I. 1844—599-tt

B. B. SAYRE'S English, Classical and Mathematical School WILL commence its next session on the 24th day of September. TPSix or eight Buardera can be well accommodated.

August 28, 1849-881-11

Morton & Griswold, Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF AW, Medical. Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, qualty, and price. If Colleges, Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or retail.

April 1.1845—651-bv.

KIMBALLS DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his leguerreotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of Jewelr and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

Prankfort Sent, 11, 1649,—863 Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Doctor Geo. Stealey

WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. August 21, 1819-884-1f

Fine Cigars. PLANTATION. Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe, Habanna, Colorado, Regaha, Grenadero's Regalia, El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1849.—227

Fine Tobacco. PERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing To bacci; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Fubacco, all very fine, at PLERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1848.—867

NEW GOODS!!! R. KNOTT,

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY., HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his large and

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. In view of a heavy Fall trade, he has purchased the largest assortment of Goods he ever brought to this market, and can say, without fear of contradiction, that no Retail Store in the West can offer greater inducements to purchasers than he can. His entire stock is new, and has been selected by himself in the Eastern Cities, force the latest importations.

from the latest importations.

This stock comprises the largest and most desirable

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.

Ever offered in this place. It would be impossible to give an enumeration of his articles in a common advertisement, and it in deemed unnecessary to do so, taking it for granted that all in want of goods will call and examine for themselves.

FG.ve lim an early call. Sept. 11, 1849.—883 BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.-A large lot in store and for sale by [Oct. 8-] SAM. HARRIS.

HALBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS, best article, in store, and for sale by October 8, 1849.—d SAM, HARRIS. COL. ALLEN'S CUBA CIGARS-In store an for sile by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

C SMON CIGARS.—A large lot in store and lo sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES-In store at for sale by [October 8.] SAM. BARRIS. O LDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best ar tiefe, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

MAYSVILLE COTTON .- A large lot of the best, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—The best article, different kinds, in state and for sale by October 6, 18.9. SAM. HARRIS. B CON AND LARD.—The best Bacon and Lard to stone and for sale by SAM. BARRIS. October 8, 1849.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Gullder and Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELUS BUILDINGS, ANN-ST.

on. M;xed Paint for family use, for sale. Work attended with promptuess, on the most liberal frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House, HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fit ted up 1000 Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to at end to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c. HIS NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to name in the city, is open from Monday to sounday morning, where ill can obtain any kind of Bath at the shortest notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-wo

WASHED OR SCOURED, can have it done in superior order and without delay.
By carefut attention to business, he hopes to merit a
continuance of the patronage heretolore so liberally be-

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES. 5 DOZ. assorted sizes Wostenholm's celebrated "Anglo Saxon" Pocket Knives;
20 doz. various qualities and sizes of Rogers & Wostenholm's Cutlery, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TOUL & CRITTENHEN.

Preserves and Brandy Fruits.

CASE preserved Peaches;

1 case preserved Peaches;

1 case preserved Pears;

1 case preserved Pirron;

1 case assorted Plunis, E. Walnuts, Limes, &c.;

1 case preserved Canton Ginger;

4 cases Red and Black Currant Jelly;

1 case Brandy Peaches;

2 cases Brandy Peaches;

2 cases Brandy E. Walnuts, Plums, Grapes, &c.

or sale by

GRAY & GEORGE.

2 BBLS. very fine, just received and for sale by Oct. 12, 1819. GRAY & GEORGE.

NEW LIVERY STABLE. HENRY GILTNER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to furnish all who may favor him with a call, with first rate Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most

reasonable terms.

Yelle has lately purchased a fine new six passenger Coach. Which can be had at all hours of the day or night, with a careful driver.

Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderate

terms.

Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solici-Frankfort. Sept. 23, 1845-676-41

20 BARRELS, Old Rectified Whiskey, in atore and for sale by B. F. JUHNSON.

VINEGAR.

5 BBLS, Cider Vinegar, a fine article for family use. pickling, &c.; in store and for sale by Scot. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 5%. Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, October 2, 1849.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Mondoy of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four pulessors.

Those by Inofessor Ilenry A. Bullard will embrace.

I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

States.
Those by Professor Theonore H. McCales, will

treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relatious, Ticaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

al Law.

11. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Pourts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of

The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat

of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Preight, Jettison, and Average Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

and Stoppage in Transitu.

11. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

11. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

11. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

1. The Common Law of England as it was in England, and as it is now lound in the United States in the Federal and State Governments.

11. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and of the several States.

11. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in England and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and a portion of the State Courts.

12. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

13. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

14. The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two homs, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

15. The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every jurisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

16. In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and before his admission into the subool he must natriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of the Paculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup on incrite himself, after which he will pay or otherwise satisfy each professor is fixed at twenty-five dollars.

The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty five dol-

ne students who shall have attended two full courses of ne lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, fter having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several ofessors be found by them all worth H. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans, October, 1849.

New Grocery Store. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the

Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or ex-

J N. ALLEN. Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf

Executor's Notice. $A^{\rm LL}$ persons indebted to the estate of James T. Judge, dec'd, by note or other wise, are earnestly requested call and settle immediately. And all persons having lains against the estate will present them properly

proven and sworn to, to the undersigned, who may be found at the Communwealth office.

II. B. FARRAR,
H. L. JUNGE,
Executors of James T. Judge, dec'd.

Sent. 25, 1849—885-31. Sept. 25, 1849-885-3t.

FARM FOR SALE. WILL sell my farm on the Kentucky river, about two miles from Frankfort; it contains about SIX BUN.
DRED AND THIRTY ACRES, and is well adapted for a Stock Farm. Persons wishing to purchase will be able to get a bargain. Purchasers are invited to call and exampne for themselves.
TERMS—One fourth in four months, and the balance in one, two and three years, negotiable major.

none, two and three years, negotiable paper. Frankfort, Sept. 5, 1848-830-tf. THO. S. PAGE. CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

BBLS. Clover and Timothy Seed, received per Diana, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

To Millers and Mill Owners.

T. L. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will attend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans. All work warranged to give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. Apply to
T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky.

PEPERENCES:
Doson & Graham, Flankfort.
Annison Marshall, Steamer Sea Gull.
Capt. W. George, Woodford county.
June 26, 1849-872-3m*

4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes.

B. F. BAKER & CO .. 456 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY., WOULD inform their friends and the public that they are now in receipt of their FALL STOCK, which is the largest and best they have ever offered. Having a house in Boston, and being largely engaged in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern dralers, as their goods are manufactured expressly to meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to them here or to 73 Pearl street, Boston, will meet with prompt attention

Sept 4, 1849-882-91 \$3—(ch. Jour.)

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale.

Tile undersigned offers for sale in lots to auit purchasers, his place on lexington Hill, known as Pleasant Hill. He has had a survey and plat made of the property, and divided it into lots varying in size from 50 by 60 feet, to 100 by :00 feet.

Copies of the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office, Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion House.

Any information relative to price, terms of sale, situa-tion, &c., can be had of J. R. Page, on the premises, of Jas. S. Evans, Frankfort, or of the undersigned, at the 2nd Auditor's office.

P. S. I will also sell the House and lot, lately occupie by Jno. D. Rake. on the opposite side of the Turnpike from the above, and owned by myself and James Hart. Frankfort, Ky . September 19, 1848-832-1f.

JOHN P. HAGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoining turnedsburg, Sept. 1849.—885-19

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,
Determined to make Frankfort his permanent
residence offers his services to the public. Office
on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

July 6. 1847—769-11.

S. J. JOHN'S,

Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1849—870-15.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

Johnson Buckner, RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Franklott, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

January 5, 1849.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

COUNTRY OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O. LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certifica of Demosite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, 6 A of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seats, Cards, &c. The services of Mr. T. D. Bnoth, late of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of Historical and Portruit Engraving.

The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T. JONES, a practical Engraver.

Aug. 28, 1849—881-6m

Dissolution.

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will coninue the business at the same place.
The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. New-Bl. H. P. NEWELL, R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.—862-tf.

T. P. SMITH, PARIS, KY. W. M. O. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KZ.

T. & W. Smith,

COUNSELLORS AND ARROWS. COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW. WILL attend to any business confided to them in the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as heretofore.

Collections attended to in any of the counties adjoints Farette.

ng Fayette.

) F.W. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington und taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

Sept. 4, 1849-882-tf

PHIEMIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. and the public generally, that he has re-built his Steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to save lahor, and he flatters himself that he can give full satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the clearacter of his work and his charges.

Planed, Tongue and Groved Plank, always on hand and for sale cheap. Planeing done for others on good terms.

Frankfort November 21-841-1f.

Frankfort Female Seminary,

Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Nold. THE next session will commence on the first Monday in August next, and continue twenty weeks. From, and after the commencement of the next session, the number of pupils will be flunted to thirty five, to be faught entirely by the Principals, without the aid of Assistant Teachers. sistant Teachers.

Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT FRANKFORT, KY. Tile third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the

year.

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Ample provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thorough and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tultion, per Session. In the Seminary Department,
Higher Preparatory Department,
Lower Preparatory Department,
Usic.
Drawing and Painting,

1820 00
155 00
156 00
177 WILL Practice in all the various Counts held in Frankfort, and give their prompt attention to any lusiness that may be confided to their care, either in Music.

1820 00
1830 00
1831 ILL Practice in all the various Counts held in Frankfort, and give their prompt attention to any lusiness that may be confided to their care, either in Music.

1830 00
1831 OF Trankfort, and give their prompt attention to any lusiness that may be confided to their care, either in Music.

1830 00
1831 OF Trankfort, and give their prompt attention to any lusiness that may be confided to their care, either in Music.

1830 00
1831 OF Trankfort, and give their prompt attention to any lusiness that may be confided to their care, either in Music.

1831 OF Trankfort, and give their prompt attention to any lusiness that may be confided to their care, either in Music.

No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Languages are embraced in the regular course of studies in the school.

Frankfort, March 6, 1849.—856tf Board, including washing, &c., per week. .

Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal. S. ROBINSON, Principal. Frankfort, July 17, 1849-875

Walnut Hill Female Institute, SEVEN MILES FROM 4.EXINGTON.

SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON.

THE Third Session of five months will commence on the First Monday in October, 18:19, with increased facilities for the accommodation and instruction of pupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family at Walnut Hill, has there been a single death from any cause, since the establishment of the Institution. Nor did a single case of cholera occur in the lamily during the prevalence of the cpidemic, though it consisted of not less than fifty persons. The course of instruction embraces every thing that enters into an accomplished Enclish and Classical education, together with the French, Spanish and Italian Languages. The most careful attention will be bestowed upon the health, manners, morals and intellectual improvement of the pupils. As far as possible, the restraints and influencea of home will be combined with the salutary stimulus and collision of mind presented in a well regulated public Institution. The Location, in a neighborhood remarkable for its intelligence and morality, is eminently favorable to a successful course of mental and moral training. The pupils are free from all the distracting and contaminating influences of a town, and have every incentive to study and good behavior. The Principal devices a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes and management of the School. He is as sisted by Mr. John Lewis, of Llangollen, one of the most accomplished and able Teachers in this country. He has also secured the services of Mrs. Gay, who has been long and favorably known as a Teacher in the city of Lexington. It is the determination of the Principal to afford to and favorably known as a Teacher in the city of Lexing ton. It is the determination of the Principal to afford to ton. It is the determination of the greatest advantages the pupils committed to his care, the greatest advantages that his talents, his energy and his means can afford.

TERMS.

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have heen very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indehted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not he disregarded, as we mean what we say, "A word to the wise," &c.

B. S. All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, Wise," &c. SCOTT & HARBESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby actified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—859-1f

NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS.

J. Van Arsdale, IS now receiving and opening, at the old stand lately occupied by J. L. MOORE, No. 14, Main St., a large and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods, Where he will take great pleasure in exhibiting them to the former pations of the house, and the public generally. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate his articles, only stating that he has every variety of Goods that are usually kept in Dry Goods Stores in the City of Frankfort.

Dross Goods for Ladies and Gen lemen. Den't fall to give him acall. Frankfort, April 17, 1849.—8021f Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

AZ. LINDSEY has in store, just received,
10 hlds prime N. O. Sugar;
100 bags Rio Coffee;
50 barrels Plantation Molasses;
10 bairels "Polka" Syrup;
50 barrels S. F. Flour, (Ohio;)
Laborate Pate Brandy;

I pipe Pale Brandy:

I pipe Park Brandy;
I pipe Dark Brandy;
3 barrels Common Brandy;
2 barrels "Native" White;
50 barrels Rectified Whisky;
(0 barrels Copper Whisky;
(2) barrels Copper Whisky;

200 boxes Star Candles; 100 boxes Mould Candles; 3 tierces Rice; 60 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorte.

20 boxes Tobacco; 100 boxes Window Glass, (ass. sizes;) 100 kegs Nails. With many other articles not mentioned.



New Cabinet Wareroom and Manufactory. J. D. RAKE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now located in the new Shop, on Main Street, nearly op posite the residence of Dr. Macurdy, where he will be glad to see his old customers, and others who may want Cabinet Work. Connected with his shop he has opened a Furniture Wareroom, and intends to keep a good stock of funditure on hand, to which he respect fully invites the attention of all wishing to purchase. COFFINS

Book Binding.

1. KENON informs his A. Iriends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

1. PCLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

1. BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

1. Blandery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.

DENTAL SURGERY, 70000

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. HIS operations on the 'Feeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thank fully received. Office hours from 7 o'clock until 6.

Ipolitics, corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

E.G. HAMBLETON, M. D. Frankfort, July 18, 1848—822-by.

DOCTOR W. T. PRICE, WILL give his undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, one duor below James Burnes' Grocery Store.

June 1 1848-by

DR. BEN. MONROE TENDERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetries, and hopes by skill and industry in his profession to merit a portion of their patron age. Office on St. Clair street.

Nov. 7, 1848.

Lysander Hord, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Wildings and Law, hith Court of Appeals. Pederal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit tourt. Any husiness confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to his office is on St. Clain street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. treet, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-t1

Majer & Richmond, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY., Will practice law in co-partnership, in the Country of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, a Franklin Cucuit Court. W. D. Reed will regular tice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circu Office West side St. Clairstreet, and at all times open uring the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf

T. N. Lindsey,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY., W11.L Practice Law in all the Courts held in Frank-fort and the adjoining Counties. His Office is in the Old Bank Building-Entrance on St. Clair street. Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1349 .-- 751 tf

V. & J. A. Monroe, Attorneys at Law, Frankforl, Kentucky. Wild practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, Hen-ry, Anderson and Shelby, and in all the Courts in

If Poffice on St. Clair Street, next door to Keenon's Book Hindery. TFJOIIN A. MONROE. Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri. Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkinsas, will take the acknowledgment of Deeds, and proof of other writings to be recorded or us-

Dec. 14, 1847-792-11

Dr. Ben. Hensley, Jr., VILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the South side of Main street, in the roten formerly occupied by Dr. Phythian. Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley,) he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. II. amassed a fund of practical information that, other wise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—792-11

Law Notice. JOHN P. BRUCE, Attorney at Law, MARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Will practice in all the Courts held in Knox,
Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlan
counties.
August 28, 1849—881-tf

20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good deece, or tub washed wool, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Factory in Mid way, Ky.

JAS. W. MARTIN.

May 15 1849-886-1f Ketchum & Headington, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Office in Gazette Building, Malu-street, between 3d and 4th streets.

Bil and 4th streets.

Refer to—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., { Frankfort, Ky. Hon. A. K. Woolley, M. C. Johnson, Esq. } Lexington, Ky. IT Mr. KETCHUM will go to Texas about the 1st of October next, and will attend to the collection of debts, and the recovery and locating of lands.

Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.—857-1y

Letcher & Tilford, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. Will attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.
IF Office on the West side of St. Clairstreet.
Frankfort, April 1, 1849-704-tf

Law Notice.

JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House

July 6, 1847-769-17.

fo the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky.

O'NE year has now nearly clapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much great r facility, we are about erecting a new Seading Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singeong Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to aloughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens; all have neen re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Park Packing Business will Our Commission Park Packing Business will a all mes find us most anxious to faculitate their views, and

secu'e to the utmost of our ability, . uy business extend In our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Brovers have had an opportunity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

we would call the attention of those harmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18, 9-87, -611

Pierson's Confectionery. THE SUBST RIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish DARFUILS. AND WESDINGS.

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS,

HAVANA SEGARS.

25,000 FIRST quality Havana Segats, assorted brands—"Bucal Crowns," "Monte Christo," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for 'sale by Sept. 11.

TOHL & CRITTENDEN.

HALF pipes superior Braudy, "Otard" and "Sarze Trac;"
2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities;
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine, do. do;
1 quarter cask Sherry Wine, witable for Medical purposes
4 quarter casks "Wheelnigh Gin." prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Bun;
it bbls. good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and
for sale by [Sept. 11. TODIT& CRITTENIEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light;
10 doz. South stile Madeira, pure and nutty;
25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret;
5 doz. pure old Pott;
30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Binninger's Mum." Brigham's Grape Leaf," "t'ordon Blue."
These Wines are of the very best quality—seperior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low.
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITIENDEN. FLOUR?—DHISSOURI FLOUR.

150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any braud of Indiana or Obio Flourin store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

OUR stock of Hardware, Building, House Furnishing and Farming, is extensive and thorough, and will be sold low. We have Plane Froms, single and double; Argurs, short shank aml concave; Locks of every kind; Screws of all sizes; Files, various kinds and sizes; Shovels and Tongs; Shovels; Spades; Hoes; Picks; Mattocks; Cleavers; Pitch Forks; Manure Forks; Trace and Hog Chains; Bell mettal and Porrelain Kettles, Stock and Die; Spours, Tea and Table; Rat Traps; Waffe Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers; Flesh, Flesh, Ladles; Skimmers; Flesh le Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers: Flesh Orks; Sieves; Tubs. Water Euckets; Paint Brushes; Kugur Hamlles, Rip, Pamei and Wood Saws, &c. Sept. 11, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,060 lbs. strictly prime Pork House Shoulders; in store and for sale by TODD & CRIFTENDEN. MOLASSES.

5 do. Sugar House do. do. do. do. Sugar House do. slo. do. fo. do. Tyrry in store and fo sale by [Sept. 11.] TODIL & CRITTENDEN.

BACON-HAMS AND SHOULDERS.

CANDLES, STAR AND MOULD,—30 boxes Star Candles, 10 lb, 20 lb, and 32 lb, boxes, in store, and for sale hy
Sept. 11, 1849.

CANDLES, STAR AND MOULD,—30 boxes
and for sale hy
Sept. 11, 1849. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR. -30 hhds. strictly prime New Orleans Sugar, in store, and for sale by Sept. II, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

No. 1, ROSIN SOAP,—40 boxes Cornwall's No. 1 Rosin Soap, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. MEAL! MEAL!! - 50 bushels Coru Meal, in store TODD & CRITTENDEN.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

Note: The content of the content 100 SMOOTH covered Demijohns, assorted from 1 gal, to 5 galls,; just reveived and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TEA-GREEN AND BLACK.
201b boxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in hall
pound papers; in store and for sale by
Sept. 11.
TODII & CRITTENDEN.

UTICA LIME.

50 BBLS. best quality of white Utica Lime, in excellent order; in store and for sale by Sept. II.

TODU & CRITTENDEN. REFINED SUGAR from N. York and St. Louis.

20 BBLS. Double Refined Crushed Sugar;
10 do. do. do. Powdered Sugar;
15 hoxes do. do. Luaf Sugar;
90 hbls. cheaper qualities of Loal Sugar—just received, and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN. Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw innucliately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea

cure a large supply before the commencement of the sea Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Puckers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky. June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun cured, a very fine a ticle, at PIERSON'S. Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership hertofore existing between the undersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolven.

TOBACCO.

ed this day by mutual consent.

HENRY SAMUEL will settle up the business the late concern, and continue the business under I own name.

RICHARD BERRY.

Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1849.—883-21 J. F. & B. F. Meek,



CHARTERED IN 1836. CAPITAL-\$300,000.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c.
against loss or damaze by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel houts, and their cargoes against
the damages of river navigation.
The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

II. 1. TOHD. Agent.

May 22, 1849—67-11

Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Coun. Till undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods. Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargues of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favor able terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE. AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus

Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849. SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembla, do enact on follows. The Nantilus Insurance Company shall bereafter be known as the New York Lirk Insurance Company shall be comfined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to fixenish PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, as usual, with all the delicacies required on party occasions. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the reception of Visitors, and every attention required with the paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor him with a call.

August 14, 1849.

FINE CHGARS.—Just received from Baltimore, another lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at Plerson's Conferent of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at Plerson's Conferent of the said Company during the year preceding such and star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at Plerson's Conferent of the said Company and ting the year preceding such and star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at Plerson's Conferent of the said Company and ting the year preceding such election, shall have one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dolars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundr

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

Ser. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April 18, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thrity days after the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 7. The change of nome of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its piesent corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valud between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended and inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. ed inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

DISBURSEMENTS. Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk \$7,761 45

lng, Stationery, Furniture, in-terest on guarantee capital, &c., &c. Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Ex-Losses by Death, less discounts

79,940 59 Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, - \$77.856 78 Cash on hand.
United States and New York State Stocks,
Bonds and Mortgages.
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premium

\$155,937 69 In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of guarantee capital unused by premiums, 3005,089 34 Amount liable for losses Number of New Policies Issued.

Whole number of Policies issued Amount of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do third year, do do fourth year, Premiums for four years.
From which deduct amount of disbursements for four years, \$218,237 83 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165.927 69 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$185,8% or The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in proportion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Siz per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINT FREEMAN, Actuary.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars, Age. Oue Year. Seven Years. | For Life.

3 20 3 73

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Ezaminer. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849. Removal

For Sale.

A SPRIGHTLY negro girl, about 9 or 10 years old.

Buguist 14, 1849-879-11

Advertising, Office real, Print Ing, Stationery, Furniture, In-

for payments in advance of the 60 days

on Life Policies, temions of Ngeuls, chicies on Policies in the bands of Ageuls, chicies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterly payments on first year's pieniums, mount of Premiums charged against subscribers'notes due May 4, 1849, uspense account.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to 5:0—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guarary, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphiets, and furms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Ageacies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as it was any office in the East or West.

If Posses adjusted in this town without delay.

If Dosses adjusted in this town without delay.

The Lewis Saccd, Medical Examiner.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Plankfort, Angust 7, 1849-878-11

MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS; DOZ. Corn Knives, of Seythe material, on hand and for sale by Sept. 11.